



BTC



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER & ENVIRONMENT
CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT

RESULTS REPORT 2014

CDM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS SUPPORT PROJECT



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Acronyms

BTC	Belgian Development Agency
CCD	Climate Change Department
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CME	Coordinating and Managing Entity
COP	Conference of Parties
CPAs	Component Project Activities
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
EB	Executive Board
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
ERPA	Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement
FIT	Financial Information Tool
FPS	Belgian Federal Public Service
GEF	Grid Emission Factor
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ITA	International Technical Advisor
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LoA	Letter of Approval
LNO	Letter of No Objection
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFPEd	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoICT	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NDP	National Development Plan
NEFCO	Nordic Environment Finance Corporation
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPA	National Planning Authority
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
NTA	National Technical Advisor
PDD	Project Design Document
PINs	Project Idea Notes
PoAs	Programmes of Activities
RCC	Regional Collaboration Centre
SBL	Standardized Baseline
TA	Technical Advisors
TFF	Technical and Financial File
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

1 Intervention at a glance (max. 2 pages)

1.1 Intervention form

Intervention title	CDM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS SUPPORT PROJECT
Intervention Code	UGA 09 021 11
Location	Republic of Uganda
Total budget	€ 2,221,130.02
Partner Institution	Climate Change Department (CCD), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
Start date of Specific Agreement	24 th November 2010
Date of intervention start/Opening steering committee	1 st October 2011
Planned end date of execution period	23 rd November 2015
End date of Specific Agreement	23 rd November 2015
Target groups	Government and private institutions/individuals in the sectors of Environment, Climate, Industry, specifically the Climate Change Department (CCD), Uganda Investment Authority, Project developers (public/private), consultants and Academia.
Impact ¹	Uganda benefiting from the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol
Outcome	Strengthened technical capacity in CDM project formulation and awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM created among government institutions, project developers, including financing institutions.
Outputs	<i>Output 1:</i> The capacity of the main CDM stakeholders ² in Uganda, to formulate CDM projects and knowledge of project cycle and project financing, strengthened. <i>Output 2:</i> Improved accessibility and quality of information and procedures for CDM project development in Uganda. <i>Output 3:</i> A supported process for the development of Ugandan CDM projects and their registration with the CDM Executive Board.
Year covered by the report	2014

1.2 Budget execution

	Budget	Expenditure		Balance	Disbursement rate at the end 2014
		2010-2013	2014		
Total	€ 2,221,130.02	856,495.28	466,319.91	898,314.81	60%
Output 1	907,214.54	460,169.62	264,244.74	182,800.18	80%
Output 2	151,448.76	21,270.05	36,201.29	93,977.42	38%
Output 3	570,388.55	145,084.29	76,632.60	348,671.66	39%
Others	592,078.17	229,971.32	89,241.28	272,865.55	54%

¹ Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result

² The main stakeholders are defined in detail in the reference document and logical framework. These are mainly: Government actors (e.g. CCD and UIA), projects proponents, consultants and academia, financial institutions involved in project's development.

1.3 Self-assessment performance

1.3.1 Relevance

	Performance
Relevance	B

The Intervention is still relevant, since it falls in line with the local and national policies and priorities. Key among these policies is the National Development Plan I (NDP I) for Uganda which provides support to climate change mitigation initiatives like the ones under this intervention. The National Development Plan II (NDP II), which is currently in advanced stages of preparation, has gone a further step to proactively consult the relevant stakeholders to ensure that the impacts of Climate Change are considered in NDPII formulation and that the development plan sets out strategies to ensure a low development pathway for Uganda.

The National Climate Change Policy awaiting final cabinet approval in December 2014 or Q1 2015, provides a framework for harmonised and coordinated approach towards a climate change mitigation/adaptation and sustainable low carbon development plan for Uganda.

Following the approval of a revised Logical Framework, the Intervention logic for the Project considered more appropriate, with the outputs still contributing to the Outcome and subsequently, to the Impact.

1.3.2 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	A

Despite the unavoidable huddles in implementation, there is high possibility that the targeted outcome of the project, of having strengthened technical capacity in CDM project formulation and creating awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM among various stakeholders, will be achieved.

The CDM School on 30th September closed successfully with a total of 8 trainees having gone through the school and equipped with knowledge and skills in CDM project formulation. Eight (8) stakeholder capacity building workshops have also been conducted to date and covering a wide range of topics including: the CDM project development cycle and the carbon markets in general; ERPA negotiations and CER commercialisation; financing for CDM and climate mitigation/ adaptation projects; and Calculation of the Grid Emission Factor; Monitoring aspects for PoAs, sources of financing for clean-tech projects and SBL development for methane recovery from wastewater treatment.

The intervention, assisted by the Joint Task Force has been successful in fast tracking progress of activities for timely and quality outputs and outcomes; and proactive management of risk to ensure minimal impact on progress. Specifically, the JTF has been instrumental in devising swift solutions to ever rising challenges in project implementation including providing strict timelines to ensure the timely signing of MoUs and execution of support under the third call for proposals; working with the UNFCCC-RCC to fast track the approval of the GEF SBL for the Uganda electricity system and close management of consultancies to ensure quality and timely outputs.

1.3.3 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	B

The efficiency of implementation to date has been moderate, albeit with tremendous improvements in 2014. The project experienced initial delays specifically in 2012 and 2013 which affected the timely delivery of outputs and the efficient utilisation of finances. However, most inputs required for the project in 2014 have been available in reasonable time, without requiring substantial budget adjustments. Some activities are still delayed but these will not affect the overall delivery of outputs.

The year 2014 saw the approval of a Project extension and complementary activities to ensure the project outputs are achieved. Picking from the lessons learnt under the 1st and 2nd Call for proposals, the Project managed to have three MoUs signed in a record time of 1 month, from the notification of the award. The MoUs under the 3rd Call for proposals are already being honoured and activities are underway for all the 3 signed MoUs (Nutrimix-Baseline survey support; UpEnergy-Monitoring Support and Hydromax-Verification support).

Although the project has made good progress with regards to implementation in 2014, a few challenges were encountered, specifically with DOEs and consultants. The pulling out of one of the DOEs led to significant delays in the implementation of the given NEMA project, although a replacement has been contracted and validation commenced. Delays have also been experienced as a result of DOEs delaying the validation process and delays in the stakeholder consultations for the SBL development. Nevertheless, despite these shortcomings in project implementation, and delays in some activities most of the Project activities are on track to be completed before the close of the Project.

1.3.4 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	B

The financial/ economic sustainability of the supported beneficiary projects is likely to be good, but may be affected by changing external economic factors such as the continued erosion of the CER prices. However to ensure long-term sustainability, the intervention has produced a manual on CER commercialisation that identifies CER buyers in the market, specifically focusing on public purchase programmes offering a CER price above the average current market price. The project has also informed potential beneficiary projects (specifically-NEMA, NWSC, Whave and UpEnergy) of recently publicised calls for proposals including NEFCO, UNOPs and the Swedish Energy Agency.

However, the selection of beneficiary projects was done in such a way that the supported projects should generate sufficient revenue from their CERs to cover their CDM-related operational costs, thus ensuring long-term sustainability. In addition, the projects selected in the final Call for Proposals, mostly have in-house capacity to carry on with CDM project development activities even beyond the project lifetime. We cannot rule out the ever changing economic factors such as fluctuations in the price of CERs which continuously affect the economic viability of projects.

The intervention is not a standalone venture but is assured of institutional and policy support especially from the Ministry of Water and Environment and the Climate Change Department which has been exhibited right from the start of the intervention. The intervention is in line with various policies in place, particularly the National Development Plan (NDP I); NDP II which is being finalised; and the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP). It is worth noting that in 2014, the Climate Change Unit was elevated to a Department and continues to serve as the DNA. This new status gives the intervention a

boost given the reaffirmation of the mandate of the DNA/CCD.

With the closure of the CDM School, at least five trained CDM professionals are available to support the development of CDM projects not only in Uganda but the entire East African region. CCD has shown interest in bringing on board two of the former trainees and this in itself not only presents prospects for continued capacity building within the CCD institution, but also long-term sustainability of the capacity built by the former trainees passing on the skills to other CCD staff. One of the Project Officers retained on the Project is planned to become a full time CCD staff with the formalisation of the CCD structure.

The CCD website supported by the Project/intervention presents also an opportunity for continued capacity building among the public even after the intervention's period of implementation ends.

1.4 Conclusions

Despite the low levels of implementation in the previous year 2013, 2014 has seen a major leap in progress. Some of the causes of delays in the implementation activities during 2014 have included among others: delays in procurement of DOEs for validation and delays in the validation processes due to challenges with DOEs taking too long to provide timely feedback on responses despite close follow-up. However, most of these were overcome and this has seen the validation of at least three projects so far i.e. Whave, NEMA and NWSC; and four validations/verifications underway.



The Project is now on track to complete all activities in time, except for the few delays like in the Wastewater SBL development, which is being fast tracked to ensure submission of the SBL happens before the end of the Project Implementation Period.

The good working relationship between the Climate Change Department (CCD) and Belgian Development Agency (BTC) continues to flourish to the advantage of the intervention. The Joint Task Force (JTF) has proved to be beneficial to the Project especially in the tracking of activities and results.

Financial expenditure on the project in 2014 saw an increment from 42% at the end of 2013 to 60% at the end of 2014 and this largely attributed to increased expenditure to projects support in 2014, which constitutes a sizeable proportion of the overall Project Budget. Large expenditures are expected in Quarter 1 and 2 of 2015 given the additional projects brought on board as a result of the 3rd call for proposals under the project extension and as the Project finalises with activities under the implementation.

The Project recognises the challenges as regard to the economics of CERs and as such has exhibited flexibility in implementation. For instance, UECCC although it has pulled out, it was initially a CDM project but at the time of pulling out had doors open for the development of a Gold Standard PoA. Also one of the projects selected under the 3rd call for proposals is being supported for verification under the Gold Standard. In addition, to further bring down the CDM transaction costs for project developers so as to maximise on their CER revenues, the project is supporting the development of 3 standardised baselines, with one for the GEF of Uganda already approved by the CDM Executive Board.

With the Project extension and the availability of finances, effective implementation of the activities within the remaining time period can lead to a realisation of the Project objectives and achieve results.

National execution official	BTC execution official
Paul Mafabi Director Environmental Affairs, MoWE  Signature	Martha Ntabadde Kasozi National Technical Advisor  Signature

2 Results Monitoring³

2.1 Evolution of the context

2.1.1 General context

Following the approval of the National Climate Change Policy by the National Environment Policy Committee (NEPC), the policy still awaits final cabinet approval, which is expected in Q1 2015. The Policy provides a framework for harmonised and coordinated approach towards a climate resilient and sustainable low carbon development plan for Uganda. The Policy also thus provides the policy and institutional framework to support national CDM capacity development, including the CDM Capacity Development and Projects support Project.

At the international level, The 'Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol' adopted during CMP 8 in Doha, in 2012 had Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol agree to take on commitments in the second commitment period from 1 January 2013 - 31 December 2020. Parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18% (5% in first commitment period) below the 1990 levels. However the Doha amendment has still not entered into force since $\frac{3}{4}$ of the parties of the Kyoto protocol need to ratify it, of which only 19 had ratified it by November 2014. The UNFCCC however continues to call upon the speedy ratification of the Doha amendment to ensure it enters into force by COP21 in December 2015 in Paris, France.

The low global ambition levels for climate action as evidenced above, coupled with an over supply of CERs (with low demand) has led to the plummet in CER prices, which has in turn lowered the appetite for project proponents to develop CDM projects.

In December 2014, COP20 shall be held in Lima, Peru and it is expected to lay grounds for a binding agreement to be reached during COP 21 in Paris, France 2015.

All the above contextual elements have had an indirect influence on the intervention.

2.1.2 Institutional context

In August 2014, the former Climate Change Unit (CCU), under which the intervention is anchored, became a fully-fledged department under the Ministry of Water and Environment, i.e. the Climate Change Department (CCD).

The anchorage of the Project within the Climate Change Department (CCD) is still considered appropriate, since the mandate of the CCD is still very much the same as the former CCU, but only broader. The CCD still serves as the UNFCCC Focal Point for Uganda as well as the Secretariat for the Designated National Authority (DNA) of Uganda. As such, CCD continues to coordinate all climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, including the Clean Development Mechanism where the intervention activities fall.

The CCD as a focal point for the UNFCCC has a mandate of reporting both nationally and internationally and as such, this gives opportunity for reporting on the intervention's progress of implementation and results. During the 2014 African Carbon Forum held in Windhoek Namibia, the CCD together with the project team organised a side event at which they shared experiences and the key lessons learnt from the implementation of the CDM Capacity Building Project.

The Project is housed at the CCD office block and this has offered the Project opportunities to share experiences and lessons from the many other projects at the Department and importantly, exploit benefits from synergies specifically with the UNDP – supported Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) Project-Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) development and development of a GHG Inventory.

³ Impact refers to global objective, Outcome refers to specific objective, output refers to expected result

The Joint Task Force, has one of its members from the CCD as a Focal Person, Mr. Henry Bbosa and his presence has helped especially coordinate the Project Activities with CCD and ensure steady and timely tracking of activities especially those that require CCD or MWE attention/action

2.1.3 . Management context: execution modalities

Initially, the best modalities for the recruitment and contracting of trainees, signing MoUs with beneficiary CDM projects and for provision of financial support to the projects were lacking. These needed to be identified as soon as it was agreed that financial support would be provided to beneficiary projects, rather than later on during implementation, which caused significant delays to the implementation.

The Mid -Term Review in 2012 recommended, and saw the NTA take on the daily management of the project activities, while the Project Manager based in Nairobi makes big decisions relating to the management of the Project and its implementation. Such recommendations brought about significant improvement in overall management of the Project and implementation of activities. This improvement can also be attributed to the closer collaboration between CCD, BTC and the project team, by means of the JTF.

The project continues to benefit from the guidance from a multi-stakeholder project Steering Committee with the representation of BTC and government agencies in the water/environment, finance, works and agriculture sectors. Its recommendations have been useful in the implementation of the Project including the approval of the Project extension and approval of a number of complementary activities to ensure project objectives are met. At the 8th sitting of the PSC, it was recommended that the PSC holds quarterly meetings, rather than bi-annually, to fast track activities since the implementation period is set to end in July 2015.

2.1.4 Harmo context

The Project has endeavoured to continue working in close partnership with other initiatives by other development partners in the climate change space, to harness the carbon market potential in Uganda.

Of particular importance is the close working relationship with the Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) of the UNFCCC which continues to offer support to the project e.g. during the third call for proposals, RCC helped identify and recommend potential projects for application. The RCC also helped the project in the organisation of the CER commercialization and ERPA Workshop (5th workshop) in September 2014 and it made one of the presentations at the Workshop.

The Project has also been working along-side GIZ in the development of Standardised Baselines (SBLs), which are to help further support CDM project development by reducing the CDM transaction costs. The SBLs can further be useful in the development of NAMAs in the related sectors. As agreed in the SBL validation workshop held in September 2013, each of the parties (GIZ and 'The Project') have gone ahead to develop the assigned respective SBLs, with GIZ's SBL for Institutional Cook stoves being in its advanced stages of development. The project is working on methane recovery SBLs for both industrial and municipal wastewater treatment. The Project team working with the SBL consultant continues to engage the UNDP Low Emissions Capacity Development Project (LECB) to ensure that the SBLs developed could potentially be applied in the Waste NAMAs to be developed under the LECB project.

The cooperation with other stakeholders has helped the project harmonise efforts, share experiences/lessons learnt and ensure efficient allocate resources, without duplication of support.

2.2 Performance outcome: To strengthen technical capacity on CDM project formulation and create awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM



2.2.1 Progress of indicators⁴

Outcome⁵: To strengthen technical capacity on CDM project formulation and create awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM among governmental institutions, project developers, including financing institutions							
Indicators ⁶	Baseline value ⁷	Progress year 2012	Progress year 2013	Progress year 2014	Target year N ⁸	End Target ⁹	Comments ¹⁰
6 additional Ugandan CDM projects appear on the www.unfccc.int as registered CDM projects at the end of the Project	0	0	0	0 Working progress	N/A	6 registered projects	The baseline value was set at zero, signifying that only those projects registered under the Project are considered. There are no projects registered so far but 3 projects are completing Validation for registration/ inclusion, Totalling 5 project activities, with one further inclusion expected in 2015 for another cooks stoves PoA by UpEnergy. Nutrimix validation is also underway. NB: The 6 additional projects include projects either included on an already registered programme (PoA) or undergone validation for registration.
CCD promotion capacity as illustrated on website	limited CCD promotion capacity		Working progress- CCD website design improved and more information provided	CCD promotion capacity improved-through website information improvements	N/A	CCD promotional capacity improved	There is significant improvement in the amount and quality of information available on the CCD website to promote climate change in general.
At least 6 National CDM consultants trained and registered on CCD website and/ engaged in relevant professional activities at the end of the project	0	0	5	6	N/A	6 National CDM consultants trained	The baseline value set as zero, considering only Consultants trained under the Project and not existing ones. 8 underwent training, 5 completed and are engaged in various climate-related activities.

⁴ You can use the table provided, or you can replace it by your own monitoring matrix format. Add/delete columns according to the context (some interventions will need to add columns for previous years while other – new - interventions will not have a value for the previous year).

⁵ Use the formulation of the outcome as mentioned in the logical framework (DTF) or the last version of the logical framework that was validated by the JLCB.

⁶ Use the indicators as shown in the logical framework

⁷ The value of the indicator at time 0. Refers to the value of the indicators at the beginning of the intervention

⁸ The target value at the end of year N

⁹ The target value at the end of the intervention

¹⁰ Comments about progress realised, namely assessment of the achieved value of the indicator at the end of year N compared to the “baseline” values (time 0) and/or the value of the preceding year, and compared to the expected intermediate value for year N. If the intermediate value is not available, the end target will be the reference. Comments should be limited to a minimum.

2.2.2 Analysis of progress made

Analysis of progress made towards outcome: Analyse the dynamics between the outputs achieved and the likely achievement of the Outcome (see Results Report Guide):

<p><i>Relation between outputs and the Outcome.</i></p>	<p>In 2014, there has been considerable progress on the outputs, which has in turn contributed to achieving the Project outcome of “<i>strengthening the technical capacity on CDM project formulation and creating awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM among government institutions, project developers and financial institutions</i>”.</p> <p>Output 1: The capacity of the main CDM stakeholders¹¹ in Uganda, to formulate CDM projects and knowledge of project cycle and project financing, strengthened</p> <p>In September 2014, the CDM successfully closed with 5 trainees who underwent training in CDM project formulation and development. The focus of the training was on hands-on instruction in Quick Assessments (QAs)/Project Idea Notes (PINs) writing, preparation of CDM feasibility studies, Project Design Documents (PDD) writing, report writing and supporting the validation processes with the DOEs. Two of the trainees that left half-way through the training were also considered to be sufficiently trained and is currently working in the climate change space. Two trainees that went through the school are considered to have left too early to consider their capacity to have been sufficiently built.</p> <p>Following the closure of the School, one of the trainees was taken on by a stakeholder, Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) as a CDM Technical Advisor. Two of the trainees had their MoUs extended as CDM Project Officers on the Project and CCD is planning to absorb two trainees into its structure. With such developments, it is imperative to say that the output was achieved and that the Project has contributed to building the capacity of Ugandans and stakeholders in CDM project formulation. The CCD will thus have personnel who understand the CDM cycle and that may contribute to fulfilling its role as a secretariat of the DNA and/or in playing its role in the facilitation of climate mitigation policies in Uganda (e.g. institutional arrangements for NAMA approval, etc.) The project also had five (5) CDM-Hub associates trained as they work on their respective supported projects (NEMA (2), NWSC (1), Whave (1), and UECCC (1)). Some of the CDM Hub associates attended some of the training sessions under the CDM School., thereby contributing to capacity building of stakeholders in CDM project formulation.</p> <p>Additionally in September 2014, workshop 5 on ERPA negotiations and CER commercialisation was held to build capacity of majorly Ugandan lawyers in the aforementioned subjects. A follow up training on ERPA negotiations was requested for lawyers was conducted from 9-11 December 2014. Two additional workshops were held in 2014, one on the partial presentation of Funding sources for clean-tech projects and a stakeholder consultation workshop for the development of methane recovery Standardised baselines, in the wastewater sector. Earlier workshops, before 2014, covered CDM and the carbon markets in general, finance for clean-tech projects, the Calculation of the GEF; and practical aspects of PoA operations and monitoring. All these workshops have targeted and have been attended by a wide range of stakeholders, including financial institutions, government institutions and project developers.</p> <p>Output 2: Improved availability and quality of key national information and tools for CDM project development in Uganda.</p> <p>Following the launch of the CCD website (www.ccu.go.ug) in 2012, the website was redesigned in 2013 and further improvements made to the website in 2014. Further improvements have been made during the reporting period specifically aimed at improving accessibility to information and uploading of more information on the</p>
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¹¹ The main stakeholders are defined in detail in the reference document and logical framework. These are mainly: Government actors (e.g. CCD and UIA), projects proponents, consultants and academia, financial institutions involved in project's development.

website. Information uploaded or improved includes: CDM background; DNA procedures for obtaining Letters of Approval (LoAs); the DNA sustainable development criteria; information adaptation and regular update and news items about CDM and the CCD in general. Other information on the website includes information about CCD including the various sections under CCD; and information about the different projects hosted at CCD supported by other development partners.

In 2014, in particular, a number of project documents have been uploaded on to the website such as the third call for proposals for technical and financial support, workshop presentations, the Screening report on CDM potential in Uganda, tenders for various projects and a CER Commercialisation and ERPA negotiations manual prepared by the Project; and other announcements/notices pertaining to the Project and CCD in general. A Facebook page was also created for the CCD and this also is being used to promote not only CCD but also Project activities such as the approved SBL for the Uganda power grid.

In so doing this, the website has helped fulfil the objective of raising awareness among the general public on CDM in particular and climate change mitigation and adaptation in general. However there are still some further improvements required, especially further improvement in the accessibility of the information, which the Project is working on addressing, working together with the website consultant.

The Project also supports CCD in the provision of improved and more reliable Internet Services and in November 2014 a tender was launched and awarded.

The Second National Communication (SNC) is still not available on the CCD website by the end of Q4 2015 due to delays in its finalisation. However it was launched during COP 20 in Lima and the report thereof shall be uploaded to the CCD website in January 2015.

Output 3: A supported process for the development of Ugandan CDM projects and their registration with the CDM Executive Board.

In 2014, most activities under output 3 have seen remarkable progress. The Validation process for three projects for instance, which constitutes the bulk of the work under this output, is in advanced stages. Particularly, Whave solutions Project has completed its validation and the project was submitted to the EB for registration in December. The NEMA and NWSC validations are also in their final stages.

Following the third call for proposals, four (4) additional projects were brought on board for technical and financial support. These are: Hydromax-support for CDM DOE Verification; Nutrimix Ltd-Support for baseline study and Validation; Up-Energy Gold Standard-Support for Verification monitoring; and Up Energy – CDM Support for CPA inclusion. These have heard their MoUs signed this year and ToRs are being prepared for DOE procurement. This puts the total number of projects currently receiving technical and financial support under the Project to 7, with a total of 11 having benefitted from the Project.

During 2014, the Standardised baseline for the emission factor of the Uganda Power grid was finally approved on 21st October 2014. https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/new/sb7_index.html .

Development of the Standardised baseline for the Methane recovery from Wastewater SBL is on-going; however delays have been experienced due to challenges in obtaining COD wastewater influent data.

The technical and financial support being provided to the beneficiary projects facilitates the process of registration of the supported projects with the CDM Executive Board, thus contributing to output 3.

The above assessment of progress clearly demonstrates that the three result areas continue to contribute directly to the outcome of *strengthening the technical capacity on CDM project formulation and creating awareness under the CDM among government institutions, project developers and financial institutions*. The output-to-outcome

	dynamic of the intervention logic is still valid for the CDM Capacity Development Project
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the outcome (on the basis of indicators):</i>	<p>Considering the project indicators and in the face of the extension of the project implementation period to July 2015, the Project made significant progress in 2014 and there is a high likelihood to meet most of the targets by the end of the Project.</p> <p>However it is acknowledge that a few targets may not be achieved during the Project timeline but rather beyond the Project lifetime, due to factors beyond the control of the Project. Indicators of particular concern are: the “<i>number of projects registered by the EB</i>”-which may take an average of 6months from the submission of the request for registration; “the number of ERPA negotiations supported”, due to the current unattractive market conditions for ERPAs; and “<i>the number of standardised baselines developed</i>”, due to delays in the process of development of the methane SBLs. The project however has forwarded various calls for proposals mainly by public CER purchasers, but only one beneficiary project has expressed interest i.e. NWSC and the Project is supporting them in finalising their application.</p>
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	<p>The first DOE procured for the Inclusion the 3 NEMA CPAs pulled out, leading to a delay of 6 months in the implementation process and thus delay in achieving outputs. The validation has however resumed following the procurement of another DOE for Inclusion.</p> <p>The GET-FIT programme, which prohibits beneficiary projects from the sale of CERs on the compliance market, meant that one of the former supported projects-UECCC, had to switch from development of a CDM to a Gold Standard (voluntary market) Programme of Activities. This meant further delays in project implementation and later saw UECCC withdraw from the support process.</p>
<i>Unexpected results:</i>	<p>One of the unexpected results is the registration of a new CDM methodology with support from the Project, much as this was not an initial target output for the Project. The supported approved methodology by Nutrimix/RuMeth International Ltd is “AMS-III.BK:” Strategic feed supplementation in smallholder dairy sector to increase productivity” http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html</p> <p>Unexpected pulling out of UECCC in November 2014, due to complications with the Gold Standard (GS) process, given the nature of project activities in their pipeline. UECCC is therefore no longer supported by the Project.</p>

2.2.3 Potential Impact

Uganda being a party to the Kyoto Protocol has embraced efforts to combat climate change through a number of mitigation and adaptation actions. Therefore this intervention’s outcome of “*strengthened technical capacity on CDM project formulation and awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM*” rightly contributes to Uganda’s environment sectoral objectives.

This is further augmented by the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) for Uganda awaiting Cabinet approval, which among other things supports low carbon development in the country. The CDM Capacity Development Project directly contributes to this objective through increased CDM project development that reduces carbon emissions.

The outcome of the CDM Capacity building project is greatly valid considering the impact that the intervention is targeting of “*enabling Uganda to benefit from the CDM* “. With the training of stakeholders in CDM and development of CDM tools in the form of SBLs, these are expected to be beneficial not only during the Project lifetime but also beyond. The outcome- impact logic of the project is therefore still valid.

2.3 Performance output 1: The capacity of the main stakeholders of CDM in Uganda to formulate CDM projects and knowledge on project cycle and project finance, strengthened.



2.3.1 Progress of indicators

Output 1: The capacity of the main stakeholders of CDM in Uganda to formulate CDM projects and knowledge on project cycle and project finance, strengthened.

Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress year 2013	Progress year 2014	Target year N	End Target	Comments
CCD to provide information on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDM opportunities • eligibility criteria for obtaining LNO and LoA • Sustainability criteria template • Information to assist CDM project development process e.g. grid emission factor • Second National Communication • Screening report on CDM opportunities 	Minimal engagement of CCD in promotion of CDM	same as baseline	Minimal Progress	All target information available except for the Second National Communication which will only be ready in January 2015.		CCD able to effectively promote CDM in Uganda	CCD is providing the following information on the website: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility criteria for obtaining LNO and LoA • Sustainability criteria template • Updated Uganda Grid Emission Factor Report by the Project • A report by the Project, "An Assessment of Uganda's CDM Potential" (as a replacement for the Screening report" was published on the CCD website
UIA able to provide adequate information and linkages to potential investors on carbon market opportunities.	Limited capacity within UIA to provide relevant information to potential carbon market investors	same as baseline	UIA capacity developed through training of a CDM hub associates (who has since left UIA) and supporting their participation in the carbon expo/ACF	Funds have been earmarked IN 2014 to improve the internal capacity with in UIA .A training workshop is planned in Q1 2015 Further, UIA has been engaged in a number of international missions including the 2014 carbon expo and the African Carbon Forum. The former TA supported by GIZ has been trained under the CDM Hub component of the Project	N/A	UIA able to provide adequate information and linkages to potential investors on carbon market opportunities.	The current CDM Technical Advisor at the UIA is a former trainee of the CDM School and is knowledgeable enough to assist UIA to achieve this objective. His primary mandate is to promote carbon finance opportunities among Investors.

Output 1: The capacity of the main stakeholders of CDM in Uganda to formulate CDM projects and knowledge on project cycle and project finance, strengthened.							
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress year 2013	Progress year 2014	Target year N	End Target	Comments
Other relevant institutional staff able to promote CDM in Uganda	Limited ability of various institutional staff to promote CDM in Uganda	same as baseline	Institutions like NEMA, UECCC and MAAIF, had their capacity built through Project-organised workshops/trainings on a number of topics related to CDM promotion	Institutions like NEMA, UECCC and MAAIF, ULS have undergone capacity building through workshops, trainings and attender international carbon conferences.	N/A	Other relevant institutional staff able to promote CDM in Uganda	A budget line has been included to assist with further capacity building of key institutions including UIA, MAAIF and NEMA.
At least 6 Ugandan experts adequately trained in CDM project cycle including –ERPA negotiations, PDD/PIN writing and ERPA negotiations through theoretical training and involvement in support to beneficiary CDM projects (result 3)	limited capacity within the Public , private and civil society stakeholders in drafting PINs, PDDs, ERPAs and monitoring reports	0	8 experts trained. continued involvement in drafting of PINs, PDDs, ERPAs by private and civil society stakeholders with more opportunities for training through engagement with projects under the 1st and 2nd call for proposals	8 trainees had continued training in ERPA negotiations, and PDD/PINs preparation. Further training of former trainees through support to beneficiary projects under the 3 rd call for proposals.	N/A	Public, private and civil society stakeholders have the capacity and are fully engaged in drafting PINs, PDDs, ERPAs and monitoring reports	The trainees were trained in drafting of PINs. 14 PINs were completed. Each trainee wrote at least 1 PIN, including trainees that left before the end of the training. In addition the trainees were involved in PDD writing and received formal training in the preparation of ERPAs and the key legal aspects of ERPA negotiations.
At least 5 training Courses (Workshops) for Ugandan CDM stakeholders	0	1 CDM training workshop held in 2012,	4 workshops held in total	8 workshops held so far	N/A	5	8 CDM training workshops for stakeholders were conducted between 2012 and December 2014.
Capacity building undertaken in diversity of sectors and at all stages of the CDM project cycle	No projects selected yet	0 Projects submitted for application fall under a number of sectors	8 projects supported from a wide range of sectors.	11 projects supported (including 2 new ones under the 3rd call) from a wide range of sectors.	N/A	Capacity building undertaken in diversity of sectors and at all stages of the CDM project cycle	The supported projects, at the back of which capacity building takes place, fall in the energy efficiency, waste (solid and wastewater), and agricultural sectors. Actual projects supported include: cookstoves, hydro (RE), water purification, wastewater & solid waste methane recovery/avoidance and methane avoidance from animal husbandry.
At least 2 CDM Hub Associates trained in CDM project cycle and project development	0	0	5	5	N/A	2	Five CDM Hub Associates have undergone training, they work on their supported projects. NEMA(2), NWSC (1), Whave (1) , UECCC (1)

2.3.2 Progress of main activities

Progress of <u>main</u> activities ¹²	Progress:				Comments
	A	B	C	D	Comments (only if the value is C or D)
1. Support capacity building on all stages of the CDM project cycle in the CCD, UIA and at project proponents and Ugandan CDM consultants through contracting of business oriented, managerial/financial TA		x			
2. Support programme management and all stages of CDM project development through own and short term inputs as well as managing other consultancy services provided by the project.		x			
3. Create a de facto CDM 'School' through capacity development of Ugandan experts to be involved in drafting of PINs and PDDs and participating in negotiations of carbon credit sales contract, the so-called Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) and create a potential for expanding activities to other East African countries as potential market.		x			
4. Include monitoring capacity development for existing and new CDM projects in Uganda to increase CER value and enhance subsidy basis for the Ugandan CDM consultants, who have received capacity building, with the purpose of building skills that will be needed in CDM projects after the PINs and PDDs have been drafted and the projects have been registered.		x			

2.3.3 Analysis of progress made

Analysis of progress made towards output: Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).	
<p><i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i></p>	<p>The progress on each of the activities outlined above under output 1 still directly contributes to building or strengthening capacity of the main stakeholders on CDM project formulation and development.</p> <p>Notably, the CDM School successfully came to a close in September 2014, with a total of 8 trainees having gone through the school (with only five completing the training). The capacity of the three trainees that left earlier cannot be underestimated given that they later joined the climate change sector and thus benefiting from the capacity building at the school. Examples include one trainee working with USAID on a climate change adaptation project in the agricultural sector; one as a CDM Technical Advisor for UIA, two are currently CDM Project Officers and another two, plans are underway for CCD to incorporate them in to the CCD structure as employees.</p> <p>In 2014, Workshop 5 was completed in September and focused on CER commercialization and ERPA negotiations. It targeted mostly local law firms, project developers with potential to generate CERs and some financial institutions. This follows other earlier organised workshops all aimed at building capacity of Ugandans.</p>
<p><i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i></p>	<p>Looking at indicators, the progress made attests to the fact that output 1 is being achieved. The fact that one of the former CDM trainees has been taken on by a government entity, UIA, to work as a CDM Advisor and other former trainees being employed within the climate change mitigation sector attests to this fact. Although some may not work as CDM consultants in the end their knowledge about CDM will be useful. This is a confirmation that output 1 is being achieved.</p>

¹² A: The activities are ahead of schedule
 B: The activities are on schedule
 C: The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.
 D: The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	N/A
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	There are no unexpected results to report on the project.

2.4 Performance output 2: Improved availability and quality of key national information and tools for CDM project development in Uganda.

2.4.1 Progress of indicators

Output 2: Improved availability and quality of key national information and tools for CDM project development in Uganda.							
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress year 2013	Progress year 2014	Target year N	End Target	Comments
A functional CCD website established, with at least 90% up time and with an increasing number of visits (hits).	CCD website in place but with limited usability and technical capability	A new website launched and is up and running with a hit tracker	website design improved	A fully functional website up and running, with further improvement		Availability of a fully-operational website; access to required information on the website; CCD IT staff trained on website maintenance.	Hits are monitored periodically in order to ascertain the improvement in the website visits.
Key information uploaded to CCD website including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening report of potential projects in Uganda. • LoA/LNO eligibility criteria. • DNA sustainable development criteria • Updated Grid Emission Factor for Uganda • Procedures for LoA/LNO application • Second National Communication • Standardized baselines developed 	CCD and project staff unable to update or maintain the website	nil	information on the Sustainable Development Criteria, approval process,was approved	Some information already available on the CCD website: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LoA/LNO eligibility criteria. • DNA sustainable development criteria • Updated GEF for Uganda • Procedures for LoA/LNO application, Screening Report(title) 		Information regarding operations of the DNA/procedures and general information relevant for CDM project development, uploaded on the CCD website	There's been improvement in the quality and quantity of information available on the CCD Website. Information includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LoA/LNO eligibility criteria. • DNA sustainable development criteria • Updated Grid Emission Factor for Uganda Report • Procedures for LoA/LNO application • The screening report assessing the potential for CDM development was published on the website. Further improvement in content and quality expected in 2015
Website actively used by CCD to link stakeholders and to promote CDM and other carbon finance alternatives	previous CCD website had no counter to establish number of visits	nil	N/A	Website used to publicise upcoming events for CCD and within the sector but so far not used to promote other carbon finance alternatives.		A website with an embedded tool to establish the number of clicks and increased traffic to the CCD website	Still limited website activity although there is an improvement in traffic.
Interested stakeholders have a provision on the CCD website to communicate or make inquiries etc	no communication by the stakeholders via the CCD website	A section included under the new website design 'contact us' where stakeholders can submit their queries or comments	N/A	Still limited communication through the website.		interested stakeholders are able to communicate through the website	Facility provided but communication through the website is still limited.
Support project staff, CCD staff,	ineffective representation	0 No support	Project staff	Done.		Uganda through CCD	Support activities executed in Q2/Q3

Output 2: Improved availability and quality of key national information and tools for CDM project development in Uganda.

Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress year 2013	Progress year 2014	Target year N	End Target	Comments
UIA and others in Carbon Expo and/or other international carbon market exhibitions/conferences	on of Uganda at the carbon expo or other carbon market conferences -sometimes lacking a national stand for Uganda	provided	supported to attend the carbon Expo and ACF in 2013	CCD, UIA, MAAIF, NWSC, NEMA, UECCC and project staff supported to attend the African Carbon Forum and the Carbon Expo 2014.		and UIA, with support from the Project, effectively represented at international carbon market conferences or exhibitions	2013 and Q2 2014. Also Project supported 5 participants to attend COP20 in December in Lima, Peru.

2.4.2 Progress of main activities

Progress of <u>main</u> activities ¹³	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1. Establish Website on the Designated National Authority as a sub page of the website of the Ministry of Water and Environment with state-of-the-art front page and links.	x				Activity completed
2. Describe and upload information on national institutional setup, procedures and eligibility criteria for issuing of Letters of No Objection and Letters of Approval to inform buyers and project developers hereof		x			Further improvements required- set up and ease of access to information
3. Uploading Second National Communication of Uganda to the UNFCCC on emissions of greenhouse gases to supplement the present communication which is based on figures from 1993/96 when it is available from the on-going UNEP-GEF project on this issue		x			
4. Uploading of screening report on CDM potential in Uganda			x		The Report took long to be completed due to delays in agreement on the content by stakeholders. it was competed/uploaded on CCD website
5. Uploading of latest Grid Emission Factor for the Ugandan National Power Grid.	x				
6. Support participation by project staff, CCD staff and UIA staff in Carbon Expo trade show and/or other international carbon market exhibitions/conferences with a national stand for Uganda.		x			

2.4.3 Analysis of progress made

Analysis of progress made towards output: Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).	
<i>Relation between activities and the Output.</i>	Under output 2, there has been some remarkable improvement as far as improving accessibility to quality information on CDM possibilities and procedures in Uganda is concerned.

¹³ A: The activities are ahead of schedule
 B: The activities are on schedule
 C: The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.
 D: The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

<p><i>(how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i></p>	<p>A number of improvements have been carried out on the CCD website since its re-launch in 2012. Further improvements were done on the website design in 2013/2014 and trainings conducted for the CCD staff to be able to utilise and maintain the website. Various information has been, and continues to be posted on the website. The information ranges from general information about the Clean Development Mechanism; the various projects hosted by CCD; DNA procedures for obtaining LoAs; the DNA sustainable development criteria; upcoming events pertaining to the CCD and the Project; and tenders for consultancies, among others.</p> <p>With the uploading of various information and documents, the public has been able to readily access more information. In 2014, documents uploaded included: the Screening Report on Uganda's CDM potential; a CER commercialisation and ERPA Negotiations manual; and documentation for the third call for proposals for technical and financial support and workshop reports or presentations, among others. Still in 2014, a follow up website training was carried out to build capacity of CCD staff to maintain the website for delivery of quality and timely information. The Second National Communication launched in Lima, Peru during COP20, will also be uploaded.</p> <p>All the above achievements are an indicator that the activities are still contributing to output 2, <i>i.e. Improved availability and quality of key national information and tools for CDM project development in Uganda.</i></p>
<p><i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i></p>	<p>There has been remarkable progress on this output considering the indicators and thus there is likelihood of attaining improvement in accessibility and quality of information on CDM possibilities and procedures in Uganda during the Project lifetime.</p>
<p><i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i></p>	<p>The Second National Communication was delayed, which was entirely out of the control of the Project. However, it was launched during COP20 in December in Lima Peru and shall be published on the site in January 2015. CCD has now an IT officer who is instrumental in especially updating the website with information having trained under the Project on website maintenance. Thus there is increased ownership by CCD of the website. This will ensure sustainability after the Project ending.</p>
<p><i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i></p>	<p>There are no unexpected results to report on the project</p>

2.5 Performance output 3: A supported process for the development of Ugandan CDM projects and their registration with the CDM Executive Board.

2.5.1 Progress of indicators

Output 3: A supported process for the development of Ugandan CDM projects and their registration with the CDM Executive Board							
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress 2013	Progress 2014	Target year N	End Target	Comments
At least 8 potential CDM projects in Uganda supported by the Project, involving	0	3	8	11	N/A	8	11 projects have been or are being supported at varying stages of development, from feasibility or PIN to Validation and Inclusion. Four additional projects covering 3 main sectors

Output 3: A supported process for the development of Ugandan CDM projects and their registration with the CDM Executive Board							
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress 2013	Progress 2014	Target year N	End Target	Comments
consultants of the "CDM school" working on different stages of CDM project development, all the way to registration and ERPA negotiation stages. The supported projects should be at various stages of development.							have been selected under the third call for proposals, bringing the total projects supported to date to 11.
Number of PINs developed	0	6	14	14	N/A	15	By the end of 2013, 14 PINs or Quick Assessments (QAs) were prepared which included some 6 hypothetical Cases. Of the 8 real PINs prepared, only 4 projects were selected for further support to CDM Project Development. Other additional projects (of the 11 funded) were already past the PIN stage.
Number of PDDs developed	0	0	5	5	N/A	6 (5,1PoA)	By the end of 2014, 6 PDDs had been developed including 1 PDD for NWSC project for validation, 3 CPA_DDs for the NEMA project sites for inclusion into the PoA and 1 PoA_DD for Whave together with its CPA_DD for validation. Also prepared were 1PoA-DD and a CPA-DD for the UECCC small hydro PoA.
Number of ERPAs signed or negotiations supported for project developers and potential buyers.	0	0	0	0	N/A	2	Due to the erosion of the CER prices on the carbon market, currently averaging at € 0.5, and less than € 1 for the whole of 2013, ERPAs have not been an attractive venture during 2013/2014. This is mostly because the negotiated price for an ERPA is normally a fraction of the going CER market price at the time of signing the ERPA. However, a manual has been produced on CER commercialisation to help Project proponents identify premium CER buyers, which is considered more beneficial given the current market conditions. The project has however forwarded information on various calls for proposals for CER forward purchased, including that for UNOPs, the Swedish Energy Agency and NEFCO. Only NWSC expressed interest and the Project supported them in completing the application forms.
Number of CDM project activities validated or Included	0	0	0	1 project completed validation work in progress on others	N/A	6	1 Project completed validation (Whave). 2 under validation (NEMA/NWSC), with a total of 4 Project activities. One Project y expected to start validation in Q1 2015
Projects Supported in monitoring,	0	0	1	2	N/A	2	1 PoA already supported-NEMA and Hydromax in preparation of the monitoring report.

Output 3: A supported process for the development of Ugandan CDM projects and their registration with the CDM Executive Board							
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress 2013	Progress 2014	Target year N	End Target	Comments
including at least 1 PoA							
Number of projects that have received financial advisory services from the Project	0	0	2	2	N/A	2	Two projects have so far received financial advisory services: Nutrimix and Eco-Group Ltd that included refining business plans and formulation of financial models for the projects. These services were only provided at the request of the projects.
Updated national Grid Emission Factor (GeF) for Uganda electricity grid		Updated Uganda National Grid Emission Factor	Completed GEF update	Completed GEF update in 2013	N/A	Updated GEF for Uganda	The update of the Uganda GEF and its Validation were completed in Q4 2013.
Standardized baselines developed for at least 2 sub sectors	0	0 Progress	First SB for the Uganda Grid Emission Factor submitted to the CDM EB for registration.	Submitted GEF SBL approved by EB	N/A	Uganda DNA supported in the Development of at least 2 Standardised baselines	GEF SBL was approved by the EB and published on the UNFCCC website: The methane recovery from wastewater SBL tender commenced in July 2014. The consultant carried out the initial consultations with the key stakeholders for obtaining wastewater influent and effluent quality data between August and November. A stakeholder workshop was also held in December 2014.
Development of a funding mechanism (identification of funding sources) for CDM project support	0	0	No progress. Planned for 2014	Execution commenced in Q4 2014	N/A	Funding sources for clean-tech projects identified.	Execution on going and the final report is expected in February 2015. A stakeholder consultation workshop was held in December 2014.

2.5.2 Progress of main activities

Progress of <u>main</u> activities ¹⁴	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1. Screening Report on CDM potential in Uganda including list of project proponents with name, address, telephone number, resume of contacts made of at least 50+ potential CDM projects deemed financially viable and totalling not less than yearly total of 500.000 tons CO ₂ -e, or document that this is not possible using existing methodologies (excl. Afforestation/Reforestation projects but including PoA)			x		Delays were experienced due to lack of consensus on the content. Report completed, approved and published on CCD website in 2014. The Report on CDM Potential in Uganda however does not cover the initial content as initially envisaged in the TFF. But rather, since it was considered more useful, it takes stock of the current status of CDM in Uganda and identifies and ranks the key sectoral areas where Uganda can most benefit from CDM activities. The report also points out other opportunities where Uganda can benefit from new climate finance mechanisms such as NAMAs, NMMs and the Framework for Various Approaches.
2. Update existing national grid emissions factor for the Ugandan national grid.		x			

¹⁴ A: The activities are ahead of schedule

B The activities are on schedule

C The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.

D The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

3. Establish funding mechanism for CDM project support (capacity issues, all stages of transaction and other capacity)			x		Tender delayed and was awarded in October 2014
4. Funding of all steps of CDM project development (PIN, PDD; validation; support to ERPA negotiations and monitoring).		x			Support activities are ongoing for the now 7 supported projects mainly on validation, verification and monitoring; Support to 4 other Projects has been completed.

2.5.3 Analysis of progress made

Analysis of progress made towards output: Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).	
<i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i>	<p>In 2014, there has been remarkable progress on activities contributing to output 3 of supporting the process for registration by the CDM EB of Ugandan CDM projects.</p> <p>In additional to the four projects from the 1st and 2nd call for proposals, the 4 additional projects from the third call for proposals are receiving both technical and financial support to facilitate varying activities but revolving around validation, verification and monitoring; all aimed at supporting the registration of these projects with the EB. The CDM Project Officers retained by the Project following the successful closure of the CDM School are taking good part in all these efforts drawing from the built capacity.</p> <p>The screening report published on the CCD website is expected to aid prospective CDM project developers in identifying potential sectors and the updated GEF is vital in guiding developments in the renewable energy sector and reduce transaction costs for these projects under the CDM.</p> <p>Given the above progress, conclusively, the activities are contributing to the achievement of output 3 by supporting the process of registration of Ugandan CDM projects by the CDM EB.</p>
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	On the basis of the indicators, Output 3 is expected to be achieved by the end of the project. 2014 has seen good progress made on major activities and thus a great likelihood of attaining output 3 (<i>supported process for registration by the CDM EB of Ugandan CDM projects</i>).
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	On the NEMA project, a DOE pulled out and thus led to delays in the start of the validation process. However, a new DOE was procured and work has commenced.
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	The GET –FiT programme’s restrictions on beneficiary projects-not being able to trade CERs on the compliance market and the complexities of developing renewable energy mitigation projects under the Gold Standard, led to the pulling out of UECCC.

2.6 Transversal Themes

2.6.1 Gender

The gender dimension of CDM and climate change in general is linked to how climate change affects women and children and in particular the effect of climate change on the gender roles of women in households, which are particularly relevant in the agriculture, health and in household water and energy management.

A study done by Makerere University concluded that “*The effects of climate change have led to changes in gender roles, consequently making some men and women take on non-traditionally prescribed roles. These include women’s engagement in income generating activities to provide for their families and men’s involvement in fetching water from distant places during the dry season for domestic use.*” This study concludes that there is scope to promote gender sensitive climate adaptation and mitigation strategies such as: increasing women’s access to land and other productive resources; increasing communal access to water; and promoting the use of fuel efficient stoves.

The selection criteria for projects to be supported has tried to ensure that gender sensitive mitigation projects are supported, specifically those with potential to minimize, not only emissions, but the impacts of climate change on women and children. The project is supporting for instance the Nutrimix project, which is aimed at increasing diary yields on top of methane avoidance; the Whave Safe water purification project that is also aimed at increasing access to clean water in rural areas; and UpEnergy Improved Cook stoves programmes (CDM and Gold Standard) - which provide much benefit in improving household health-particularly of women and children by reducing indoor air pollution and reducing accidents. The Project has thus indirectly considered the gender aspects of climate change in the selection of mitigation projects to be supported, since the sustainable development criteria for the Uganda DNA, which all supported projects apply, requires consideration of gender balance and equity, taking into consideration disadvantaged groups.

2.6.2 Environment

The successful implementation of this intervention will result in a reduction or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions thus contributing to the global fight against climate change through mitigation initiatives. The average emissions reductions from all the supported projects in the pipeline are estimated at 139,000 tCO₂/yr and 975,000t CO₂ over a 7 year crediting cycle.

In addition, each of the CDM projects implemented is required to demonstrate compliance with the sustainable development criteria for the Ugandan DNA, which includes a requirement to demonstrate contribution to environmental sustainability by the project. Therefore all the supported projects that are under preparation for registration with the CDM EB are expected to contribute positively to environmental sustainability.

The project has also supported 6 Project Steering Committee members that represented Uganda as part of the negotiations team for COP20 in December 2014 in Lima, Peru. The objective of the COP 20 negotiations was to lay grounds for a binding agreement to be reached during COP 21 in Paris, France 2015- in global efforts to ensure that temperatures remain below 2⁰C to avoid dangerous climate change.

N/A

2.7 Risk management

Risk Identification			Risk Analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risk	
Risk description	Period of identification	Category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Out of 21 projects identified some of them may not be feasible as CDM projects and of the 12, they may not all be bankable	2013	DEV	Low	High	Medium risk	Proactive sourcing of potential CDM projects through liaison with the relevant potential CDM project developers	NTA/ITA	Feb-13	Completed	Terminated
						Proactive advertisement of the second call for proposals and through direct invitations to stakeholders through emails and telephone calls.	NTA/ITA	Feb-13	Completed	
						Proactive advertisement of the third call for proposals including circulation through the UNFCCC-Regional Collaboration Centre network, publication in the national newspaper and on the BTC and CCD websites.	NTA	Aug-14	Completed with 5 quality applications, out of the 6 received	

Risk Identification			Risk Analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risk	
Risk description	Period of identification	Category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Uncertainty around CDM-KP2. The CDM is a very dynamic field and, in the absence of a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol, some uncertainties exist regarding the future of the CDM within the international climate change context despite advanced negotiations for phase II of the Kyoto protocol. At the same time, new mechanisms are being negotiated that could complement, and in some cases partly replace the CDM.	2011	DEV	High	Medium	High Risk	Outside the sphere of influence of the Project The inclusion of SBL development in the project activities anticipates on new developments in the climate change mitigation sphere.	UNFCCC	N/A	N/A	In progress
There is a risk that CDM school trainees will not complete the training due to other job opportunities that may arise during the course of the training.	2011	DEV	High	Medium	High Risk	Recruiting fresh graduates who are enthusiastic to learn and can quickly be transformed into CDM consultants.	NTA/CCD	Aug-12	Completed	Terminated
						Encourage trainees to complete the training programme by keeping them fully engaged and define operational modalities.	BTC	Mar-13	Completed	
						Provide a lock-in clause in the contract of the new trainees that are to replace the resigned trainees	BTC/CCD	Sep-13	Completed	
The Project team members may not deliver on their	2013	DEV	Medium	High	High Risk	Provide each team member with a scope of work with	BTC/Camco	March 2015	Scope of work provided	In progress

Risk Identification			Risk Analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risk	
Risk description	Period of identification	Category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
targets due to a lack of commitment of or due to staff drop out thus affecting project outputs.						<p>deliverables clearly outlined. Use the JTF to follow up on the performance of the members of the project team.</p> <p>Ensure that the NTA's maternity leave is well planned for to ensure minimum disruption to the progress of the project especially in the final stages.</p>			<p>to the CDM Project Officers (former trainees), NTA and PO (Camco) and JTF continuously follows up on progress of various members.</p> <p>The CDM Consultant will take on the duties of the NTA during her maternity leave</p>	
The DNA not being fast enough in approving CDM projects supported under the project.	2011	DEV	Low	High	medium Risk	Close follow up with CCD to ensure the process of approval for beneficiary projects is expedited, while ensuring that the DNA retains its independence and objectivity in the issuance of LoAs.	NTA/ITA	Jul-15	CCD closely followed up for LoAs for beneficiary projects supported by the CDM Project.	In progress
						Revision of budget to provide a budget line for supporting CCD activities, especially and where CCD has financial constraints	Project Team/ BTC	Sep-14	Budget line included in the revised financial planning (Q2 2014- Q2 2015) to support CCD activities, which was approved by the Project Steering Committee Meeting	
Competing with other climate finance initiatives with a possibility of negative publicity about the Project and conflicting terms of support as is the case with GET-FIT.	2011	DEV	Low	Medium	Low Risk	Providing good terms under the project that outcompete existing initiatives such as the covering 100% of DOE fees rather than 75% as initially proposed and providing support tailored to the needs of the beneficiary projects.	NTA/ITA	Aug-12	Risk reduced from B to A	Terminated

Risk Identification			Risk Analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risk	
Risk description	Period of identification	Category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
						Providing ultimatum letters to ensure that projects that can potentially benefit from conflicting support initiatives can decide fast as to which one to opt for.	NTA/ITA	Aug-12	All 8 MoUs under the first and second call signed. A further 3 MoUs were signed in 2014.	
						For the third call, Consider supporting carbon finance projects that are being developed under the voluntary market e.g. Gold standard, which would not be affected by the GET-FIT conditions for support.	NTA/BTC	Sep-14	Opening conditions to support GS projects has meant that one of the beneficiary projects under the 3rd call is being developed under the Gold Standard.	
Supported projects that are in the process of validation and subsequent registration with the project may not be registered by the scheduled end of the Intervention.	2013	DEV	High	Medium	High Risk	Ensure proper planning and speedy implementation of all project activities to ensure completion within project duration.	NTA/BTC	Nov-15	On-going	In progress
						Look into possibility of extending the intervention by at least 6 months to allow completion of the CDM registration process and tenders under implementation.	NTA/BTC	Nov-14	Extension was approved for an additional 12 months.	
						Ensure that the Project developer is prepared to fully take on technical support for their projects after the completion of the Project and putting the beneficiaries in contact with the RCC in case	NTA/BTC	Jul-15	Most of the supported projects either have in-house capacity to take the project forward or are working with the Project to train CDM-hub associates who should	

Risk Identification			Risk Analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risk	
Risk description	Period of identification	Category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
						any further technical support is required after the end of the BTC Project support.			assist with taking the CDM or GS projects forward following the end of the Project support.	
ERPA negotiations not being attractive due to low market price of CERs.	2013	DEV	Medium	High	High Risk	<p>Look for premium ERPA negotiations, or CER buyers, offering prices higher than the general carbon markets and notifying beneficiary projects when there are calls for proposals from such buyers (mostly public buyers).</p> <p>Support interested beneficiary projects in filling in application forms.</p> <p>Camco to provide inhouse support to beneficiary projects requiring ERPA negotiations support.</p>	NTA/ITA	Jul-15	<p>The Project team has produced a manual that outlines the currently available funds or upcoming initiatives aimed at purchasing CER at a premium price.</p> <p>Supported NWSC in filling in application forms for NEFCO/NorCAP</p> <p>The Project also recently conducted two workshops (September and December 2014 and provided the necessary information to project developers on the available CER buyers offering an above-market price e.g. NEFCO & the Swedish Energy Agency that recently launched calls for proposals.</p>	In progress
The erosion of CER prices on the carbon market may discourage potential CDM project developers from undertaking or continuation of the development of CDM	2013	DEV	Medium	High	High Risk	<p>Largely out of control of the Project.</p> <p>In-house initiatives Camco, as part of support to ERPA negotiations, is to produce a manual to provide</p>	Camco/ CCD	Jul-15	<p>A manual has been produced by Camco on <i>CER commercialization</i>, which provides information on the available premium CER</p>	In progress

Risk Identification			Risk Analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risk	
Risk description	Period of identification	Category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
projects. + risk of CDM training becoming less relevant						<p>beneficiary projects with information on the available premium CER buyers/purchasers and hold a workshop to disseminate this information to project developers.</p> <p>Supporting the development of Standardized Baselines (SBLs), which should further reduce the transaction costs of CDM project development</p> <p>+ on the relevance of the CDM training: trainees have been introduced to other GHG mitigation concepts such as the Gold Standard and new mechanisms like NAMAs which may have potential for higher returns than from the current CDM markets.</p>			<p>purchasers (mostly public buyers) and provide an indication on their requirements.</p> <p>SBLs under development, to further reduce the CDM transaction costs. The Grid Emission Factor (GEF) SBL was approved by the EB in Oct 2014.</p>	
Premature termination of MoUs with beneficiary project developers.	2013	DEV	Low	Medium	Low Risk	Provision of attractive terms of support under the MoU, to make termination unattractive.	BTC	Jul-15	So far no premature MoU terminations.	In progress
Lack of sufficient capacity within the beneficiary projects to ensure sustainability of CDM projects post-Intervention	2013	DEV	High	Medium	medium	Build the beneficiary projects capacity through training of CDM Hub Associates.	Project Team	Jun-15	CDM associates are being trained while working on their respective beneficiary projects. New selected projects have in-house capacity for CDM project	In progress

Risk Identification			Risk Analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risk	
Risk description	Period of identification	Category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
									development to ensure that the projects can continue even after the end of the intervention.	

3 Steering and Learning

3.1 Strategic re-orientations

Following the approval of an extension, the Project has until July 2015 to finalise all implementation activities. This being the final phase of the project, the focus during the extension period will be on ensuring the timely completion of on-going activities to ensure that the intervention objectives are met.

The 8th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting held in September 2014, recommended quarterly, rather than bi-annual PSC meetings, to track progress of the Project more closely as the Project nears completion. The proposed close monitoring will go a long way in ensuring that activities are implemented effectively and in a timely manner. In addition, the Project team prepares monthly update to the PSC, on the progress of activities including a report on the financial performance against the work plan/ financial planning. These interventions will ensure efficient delivery of outputs to ensure optimum results by the end of the Project.

The Joint Task Force has to continue with its role of fast tracking project progress and ensuring all bottlenecks are addressed in time. CCD also needs to take more active role as the Projects nears completion to ensure long-term sustainability or continuity of the Project results.

3.2 Recommendations

Recommendations	Actor	Deadline
There is need for monthly tracking of progress as a project team in addition to the JTF.	JTF/BTC	July 2015
There is need to further improve public awareness through the information on the CCD website and ensure that the information is sustainable beyond the lifetime of the intervention. Other information dissemination approaches beyond workshops e.g website, brochures, media (radio, tv, newspapers, etc)	CCD/ team Project	July 2015
Monthly or quarterly review of risks to identify and manage the risk. There is also a need to identify the risk influencers and involve them in risk management	JTF	July 2015
CCD should take lead in the website management. The CCD communications officer should take a lead role on the CCD website activities to ensure continuity after the end of the Intervention	CCD/BTC/Project Team	2014
design an exit/ continuity plan after the Project implementation ends in July 2015	Project Team/CCD/BTC	July 2015

3.3 Lessons Learned

Lessons learned	Target audience
<p>Assigning clear responsibilities to all team members + follow-up on achievements of each team members tasks/objectives Importance of planning + evaluation and Communication</p>	<p>Project team</p>
<p>Collaboration with existing climate finance initiatives and stakeholders (both public and private) e.g. GIZ,RCC is important for effective financing and implementation of CDM project support activities. This provides an opportunity to build synergies to ensure timely delivery of project outputs and avoid duplication of support.</p>	<p>Project team BTC</p>
<p>In project execution, effective financial planning and tracking of budget is vital in the timely implementation of activities and realisation of output.</p>	<p>Project Team BTC</p>
<p>For outputs that are meant to be used by the partner institution beyond the lifetime of the project, the partner should be encouraged to take a lead role to ensure sustainability of the output or activities beyond the lifespan of the project. It is therefore necessary for CCD to continue to take a lead role in the management of the CCD website since this is an instrument supported for the benefit of CCD, and its involvement is crucial to ensure continuity after the CDM capacity development project has come to an end.</p>	<p>BTC GoU/MWE</p>
<p>Pro-active engagement of implementing partners and positive consideration of the latter's views has positive benefits to project implementation and attainment of results.</p>	<p>Project Team BTC GoU</p>

4 Annexes

4.1 Quality criteria

1. RELEVANCE: The degree to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries					
In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D					
Assessment RELEVANCE: total score		A	B	C	D
			x		
1.1 What is the present level of relevance of the intervention?					
	A	Clearly still embedded in national policies and Belgian strategy, responds to aid effectiveness commitments, highly relevant to needs of target group.			
x	B	Still fits well in national policies and Belgian strategy (without always being explicit), reasonably compatible with aid effectiveness commitments, relevant to target group's needs.			
...	C	Some issues regarding consistency with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.			
...	D	Contradictions with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid efficiency commitments; relevance to needs is questionable. Major adaptations needed.			
1.2 As presently designed, is the intervention logic still holding true?					
	A	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; feasible and consistent vertical logic of objectives; adequate indicators; Risks and Assumptions clearly identified and managed; exit strategy in place (if applicable).			
x	B	Adequate intervention logic although it might need some improvements regarding hierarchy of objectives, indicators, Risk and Assumptions.			
	C	Problems with intervention logic may affect performance of intervention and capacity to monitor and evaluate progress; improvements necessary.			
	D	Intervention logic is faulty and requires major revision for the intervention to have a chance of success.			

2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: Degree to which the resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted into results in an economical way					
In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least two 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B', no 'C' or 'D' = B; at least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D					
Assessment EFFICIENCY: total score		A	B	C	D
			x		
2.1 How well are inputs (financial, HR, goods & equipment) managed?					
X	A	All inputs are available on time and within budget.			
	B	Most inputs are available in reasonable time and do not require substantial budget adjustments. However there is room for improvement.			

	C	Availability and usage of inputs face problems, which need to be addressed; otherwise results may be at risk.
	D	Availability and management of inputs have serious deficiencies, which threaten the achievement of results. Substantial change is needed.
2.2 How well is the implementation of activities managed?		
	A	Activities implemented on schedule
x	B	Most activities are on schedule. Delays exist, but do not harm the delivery of outputs
	C	Activities are delayed. Corrections are necessary to deliver without too much delay.
	D	Serious delay. Outputs will not be delivered unless major changes in planning.
2.3 How well are outputs achieved?		
	A	All outputs have been and most likely will be delivered as scheduled with good quality contributing to outcomes as planned.
x	B	Output delivery is and will most likely be according to plan, but there is room for improvement in terms of quality, coverage and timing.
	C	Some output are/will be not delivered on time or with good quality. Adjustments are necessary.
	D	Quality and delivery of outputs has and most likely will have serious deficiencies. Major adjustments are needed to ensure that at least the key outputs are delivered on time.

3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Degree to which the outcome (Specific Objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N				
In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D				
Assessment EFFECTIVENESS : total score	A	B	C	D
	A			
3.1 As presently implemented what is the likelihood of the outcome to be achieved?				
	A	Full achievement of the outcome is likely in terms of quality and coverage. Negative effects (if any) have been mitigated.		
x	B	Outcome will be achieved with minor limitations; negative effects (if any) have not caused much harm.		
	C	Outcome will be achieved only partially among others because of negative effects to which management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures have to be taken to improve ability to achieve outcome.		
	D	The intervention will not achieve its outcome unless major, fundamental measures are taken.		
3.2 Are activities and outputs adapted (when needed), in order to achieve the outcome?				
x	A	The intervention is successful in adapting its strategies / activities and outputs to changing external conditions in order to achieve the outcome. Risks and assumptions are managed in a proactive manner.		
	B	The intervention is relatively successful in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in order to achieve its outcome. Risks management is rather passive.		

C	The intervention has not entirely succeeded in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in a timely or adequate manner. Risk management has been rather static. An important change in strategies is necessary in order to ensure the intervention can achieve its outcome.
D	The intervention has failed to respond to changing external conditions, risks were insufficiently managed. Major changes are needed to attain the outcome.

4. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).					
In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: At least 3 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A ; Maximum two 'C's, no 'D' = B; At least three 'C's, no 'D' = C ; At least one 'D' = D					
Assessment	POTENTIAL	A	B	C	D
SUSTAINABILITY : total score			X		
4.1 Financial/economic viability?					
	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.			
x	B	Financial/economic sustainability is likely to be good, but problems might arise namely from changing external economic factors.			
	C	Problems need to be addressed regarding financial sustainability either in terms of institutional or target groups costs or changing economic context.			
	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable unless major changes are made.			
4.2 What is the level of ownership of the intervention by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support?					
	A	The steering committee and other relevant local structures are strongly involved in all stages of implementation and are committed to continue producing and using results.			
x	B	Implementation is based in a good part on the steering committee and other relevant local structures, which are also somewhat involved in decision-making. Likelihood of sustainability is good, but there is room for improvement.			
	C	The intervention uses mainly ad-hoc arrangements and the steering committee and other relevant local structures to ensure sustainability. Continued results are not guaranteed. Corrective measures are needed.			
	D	The intervention depends completely on ad-hoc structures with no prospect of sustainability. Fundamental changes are needed to enable sustainability.			
4.3 What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between intervention and policy level?					
	A	Policy and institutions have been highly supportive of intervention and will continue to be so.			
x	B	Policy and policy enforcing institutions have been generally supportive, or at least have not hindered the intervention, and are likely to continue to be so.			
	C	Intervention sustainability is limited due to lack of policy support. Corrective measures are needed.			
	D	Policies have been and likely will be in contradiction with the intervention. Fundamental changes needed to make intervention sustainable.			
4.4 How well is the intervention contributing to institutional and management capacity?					

	A	Intervention is embedded in institutional structures and has contributed to improve the institutional and management capacity (even if this is not an explicit goal).
X	B	Intervention management is well embedded in institutional structures and has somewhat contributed to capacity building. Additional expertise might be required. Improvements in order to guarantee sustainability are possible.
	C	Intervention relies too much on ad-hoc structures instead of institutions; capacity building has not been sufficient to fully ensure sustainability. Corrective measures are needed.
	D	Intervention is relying on ad hoc and capacity transfer to existing institutions, which could guarantee sustainability, is unlikely unless fundamental changes are undertaken.

4.2 Decisions taken by the steering committee and follow-up

Decision					Action			Follow-up	
N°	Decision	Identificat ion period (mmm.yy)	Source*	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
PSC Oct 12 3,	The Project Team to review the eligibility criteria for CDM projects to make the requirements clearer	Oct-12	48/PSC/12	Project Team	<i>Project reviewed the UNFCCC eligibility criterion for CDM projects and developed a complimentary project evaluation for the project selection process.</i>	ITA / NTA		Eligibility criteria remained largely the same, but the project team changed the weighting and the Project team explicitly indicated this in the application guidelines e.g giving more weight to Ugandan Project and projects with a significant contribution to sustainable development.	CLOSED
PSC Oct 12 3,	The eligibility criteria will also make it clear that no grants will be made by the Project	Oct-12	48/PSC/12	Project Team	<i>Clearly stated in the same in the call for proposal application guidelines and during the workshop held in November 2012</i>	ITA / NTA		Project developers at the workshop acknowledged the terms of financing in the guidelines	CLOSED
	Project Team to be more proactive in identifying potential projects in Uganda which can benefit and participate in the project	Oct-12	48/PSC/12	Project Team	<i>Proactive advertisement of the second call for proposals and through direct invitations to stakeholders through</i>	ITA / NTA		Project team actively approached projects and provided support in filling the application	CLOSED

PSC Oct 12	3,				<i>emails and telephone calls was employed</i>					
PSC 3, Oct 12		Project Team to engage more with the local stakeholders to clarify the requirements to qualify for support under the project, e.g. through the organization of stakeholder workshops as a way of reaching out to potential CDM project developers.	Oct-12	48/PSC/12	Project Team	<i>First and second workshop held and included a session elaborating on how project developers can qualify for support under the project.</i>	ITA/NTA		CDM project developers were encouraged to make presentations at workshops, as well as actively interact with each other through discussion forums and plenary sessions	CLOSED
					<i>Project team actively participated in multi-stakeholder workshops related to the development of potential CDM projects</i>	ITA/NTA			Presentation at stove association meeting, meetings with a number of Ugandan projects (Eco-stoves, UECCC, NWSC, etc.) and other stakeholders	
PSC Oct 12	3,	Project Team to liaise with registered projects and projects in the pipeline to find out if they need further support.	Oct-12	48/PSC/12	Project Team	<i>Proactive sourcing of potential CDM projects through liaison with the relevant potential CDM project developers e.g. NEMA and NWSC.</i>	ITA / NTA		Various registered projects and those in the pipeline have been engaged (e.g. NEMA and NWSC) and MOUs have been signed.	CLOSED
PSC Oct 12	3,	Project Team to ensure that the 2nd call for proposals is informed by lessons of the 1st call.	Oct-12	48/PSC/12	Project Team	<i>Project Team to apply lessons learnt from the 1st call</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>More detailed guidance for application</i> • <i>More proactive with project developers</i> • <i>More streamlined MoU process</i> 	ITA/NTA		Project team was able to select numerous projects through the 2nd call to obtain technical and/or financial support	CLOSED

PSC Oct 12	3, The first financial Audit covering Period up to 31st December 2012 to be carried out at the start of 2013	Oct-12	51/PSC/12	Consultant	First financial and systems audit of the project to be carried out in Q4	BTC	1/1/2014	It was agreed to have only 2 audits instead of 3 for the entire duration of the Project. The first financial and systems audit for the project was carried out in November 2013 covering the period 1 October 2011 to 31 August 2013. Final report was submitted in January 2014.	CLOSED
PSC Oct 12	3, Mid-Term Review to be done towards end of Q1 2013	Oct-12	51/PSC/12		Re-scheduled for Q3 2013 due to failure to receive applications from consultants in the first round of calls	ITA/NTA		MTR completed and specific recommendations are being integrated in the overall project structure	CLOSED
PSC Oct 12	3, Progress on the implementation work plan should be on the agenda for the PSC	Oct-13	51/PSC/12		Progress on Project to be included on next PSC agenda	ITA/NTA	Mar-14	Completed	CLOSED
	Joint Task Force (JTF) to discuss Indicators in TFF Vs those proposed during the MTR and provide recommendations to the PSC.	Mar-13	59/PSC/13	JTF	JTF to discuss indicators Then provide recommendations to PSC	JTF	Mar-14	Completed.	CLOSED

PSC Mar 13	4,									
PSC Mar 13	4,	Future Results Report to include a discussion on the challenges faced by the Project during implementation.	Mar-13	59/PSC/13	NTA	<i>Discussion to be included in 2013 results report</i>	NTA	Feb-14	Completed	CLOSED
PSC Mar 13	4,	Project team to recruit CDM-Hub Associates and update the Project Steering Committee.	Mar-13	59/PSC/13	Project Team	<i>Project team to recruit CDM-hub associates</i>	<i>Project Team/ITA</i>	Mar-14	Recruitment of CDM hub associates completed with associates from UECCC, UIA, NWSC and NEMA.	CLOSED
PSC 5, Sept 13	5,	CCD to prepare recommendation letter for the acting NTA, for the Permanent Secretary MWE to sign.	Sep-13	66/PSC/13	CCD	<i>CCD to prepare letter</i>	<i>CCD Head.</i>	Oct-14	Completed	CLOSED
PSC Sept 13	5,	Task force with members from CCD, CAMCO and BTC to be established and start meeting to ensure proper project management and operational decision making	Sep-13	67/PSC/13	Project Team	<i>JTF to be set up. Backstopping mission to compile TORs for JTF</i>	JTF	Oct-13	JTF Constituted	CLOSED
PSC Sept 13	5,	Task force to review the work plan on monthly basis	Sep-13	67/PSC/13	JTF	<i>JTF review work plan monthly</i>	NTA	Monthly	On-going	ONGOING
PSC Sept 13	5,	Project team to organise a crash training programme for the new trainees.	Sep-13	69/PSC/13	Project Team	<i>A one week crash training programme to be organised for the new CDM trainee recruits</i>	NTA/ ITA	Oct-13	Completed	CLOSED

PSC 5, Sept 13	Organogram to be revised to include the Project Steering Committee	Sep-13	70/PSC/13	Project Team	<i>Project Team to review Organogram</i>	NTA	Q4 2013	Completed	CLOSED
PSC 5, Sept 13	Project team to consider options for a site visit, which should coincide with the next PSC meeting and communicate this to the PSC members.	Sep-13	72/PSC/13	Project Team	<i>PSC to be organized in Q1 2014 to coinciding with site visits</i>	JTF	Mar-14	Completed	CLOSED
PSC 6, Feb 14	Project Team to extract action points from SC minutes and update the SC in a structured manner	Feb-14	75/PSC/14	NTA	<i>Action points and status to be shared at proceeding meetings</i>	NTA	Mar-14	Adopted	CLOSED
PSC 6, Feb 14	JTF to provide proposals on amended indicators.	Feb-14	75/PSC/14	NTA	<i>Draft presented at the 7th PSC of March 2014 and approved by the PSC with condition</i>	JTF/PSC	March 2014	Completed	CLOSED
PSC 6, Feb 14	JTF to come up with proposals on expanded activities & resource forecasts to present to PSC.	Feb-14	77/PSC/14	JTF	<i>Project team to draft additional activities</i>	JTF	March 2014	Completed	CLOSED

PSC Feb 14	6,	Project Team to consider options for site visit and communicate with PSC.	Feb-14	78/PSC/14	Project Team	<i>Project team to organise site visits</i>	JTF	March 2014	Completed	CLOSED
PSC Mar14	7,	Project Extension approved and Project Team to complete budgeting of project expanded activities incorporating submissions from the different stakeholders.	Mar-14	85/PSC/14	Project Team	<i>Project Team to complete budget for expanded activities</i>	JTF	April 2014	Completed	CLOSED
PSC Mar14	7,	Camco to revisit indicators and BTC to give final approval after checking the legal implications of changing targets	Mar-14	86/PSC/14	Camco/BTC	<i>Camco (Consultants) to revisit indicators</i>	Camco	April 2014	Indicators revisited and approved on condition by the 7th PSC meeting. BTC to review before final acceptance	CLOSED
PSC 7, Mar14		JTF to organise site visits to other supported projects for the PSC members.	Mar-14	89/PSC/14	Camco	<i>Project team to organise site visits for PSC members ensuring better preparation</i>	Camco	Nov-14	First site visits completed in March 2014, other site visits were organised in December 2014 for the PSC members	CLOSED
PSC 8, Sept 14		JTF to organise site visits to other supported projects for the PSC members.	Sep-14	92/PSC/14	Camco	<i>Project team to organise site visits for PSC members</i>	Camco	Nov-14	Site visits organized in Dec 2014	OPEN

PSC 8, Sept 14	Project Team to update the PSC monthly on Project progress.	Sep-14	94/PSC/14	Camco	<i>Project team to update PSC on progress of project.</i>	Camco	Jul-15	PSC to be updated on project progress. First update sent to the PSC at the beginning of October	ONGOING
PSC 9, Dec 14	JTF to follow up on ACF report by MAAIF	Dec-14	100/PSC/14	JTF	<i>JTF to follow up on ACF report by MAAIF</i>	JTF	15-Feb	<i>PSC to be updated during the 10th meeting in February 2015</i>	ONGOING
PSC 9, Dec 14	JTF to organize 10 th PSC meeting on the proposed date 27 th Feb 2015.	Dec-14	100/PSC/14	JTF	<i>JTF to organize 10th PSC meeting on the proposed date 27th Feb 2015.</i>	JTF	15-Feb	<i>10th PSC meeting scheduled for February 2015</i>	ONGOING
PSC 9, Dec 14	JTF to follow up on Scoping study by MAAIF to ensure timely execution.	Dec-14	102/PSC/14	JTF	<i>JTF to follow up on Scoping study by MAAIF</i>	JTF	15-Feb	<i>JTF to update 10th PSC on Scoping study by MAAIF in February 2015</i>	ONGOING
PSC 9, Dec 14	CCD and Project team to meet and come up with a website sustainability strategy to be presented to the 10th PSC.	Dec-14	102/PSC/14	CCD/Project Team	<i>CCD and Project team to meet and come up with a strategy for website improvement and sustainability, to be presented at the 10th PSC.</i>	CCD/Project Team	15-Feb	<i>PSC to be updated on the strategy for website sustainability</i>	ONGOING
PSC 9, Dec 14	Project team to circulate a template to PSC to collect input for Final Evaluation ToRs.	Dec-14	103/PSC/14	Project Team	<i>Project team to circulate template document to collect input for Final Evaluation ToRs.</i>	Project Team	15-Jan	<i>Template document for collecting input for Final Evaluation ToRs was circulated to the PSC members</i>	ONGOING
PSC 9, Dec 14	Project management Team to communicate on progress of exit strategy recommended by the BTC technical back stopper and also the closing work plan with the 10th PSC.	Dec-14	103/PSC/14	Project Team	<i>Project management team to communicate on progress of exit strategy recommended by the BTC technical back stopper and also the closing work plan with the 10th PSC</i>	Project Team	15-Feb	<i>PSC to be updated on Progress of exit strategy and closing work plan at the 10th PSC meeting</i>	ONGOING

4.3 Updated Logical framework

Following the recommendations of the Mid-Term review and further discussions by the Joint Task Force , the logical framework was revised and approved on condition by the 7th PSC meeting, subject to BTC review and final acceptance. The revised logical framework was reviewed by BTC in April 2014 and finally approved. The revised logical framework is as presented below.

Results and Activities	Indicators	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective: To enable Uganda to benefit from the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.	Final Report referring to and elaborating on project achievements approved by Steering Committee	Final project report assessing project achievements and extent to which Uganda has benefited from CDM as a result of the project	Final project report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration regime for CDM projects at CDM EB is in place also after 2012.
Specific Objective: To strengthen technical capacity on CDM project formulation and create awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM among governmental institutions, project developers, including financing institutions.	<p>A number of Ugandan CDM project appear on www.unfccc.int as registered CDM projects</p> <p>CCD promotion capacity as illustrated on website</p> <p>National CDM consultants registered on CCD website and/ engaged in relevant professional activities at the end of the project</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 additional registered project activities at end of project CCU promotion capacity as illustrated on website At least 5 National CDM consultants trained and registered on CCU website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.unfccc.int (UNFCCC website) Final Project Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modalities for project management and disbursement of funds are implemented according to the agreement with MWE
Result 1 The capacity of the main stakeholders of CDM in Uganda to formulate CDM projects and knowledge on project cycle and project finance, strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCU staff able to promote CDM in Uganda and provide necessary information to the public Public, private and civil society stakeholders engaged in identification of potential CDM projects Public, private and civil society stakeholders engaged in drafting PINs, PDDs, ERPAs and monitoring reports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> CCD to provide information on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDM opportunities, eligibility criteria for obtaining LNO and LoA Sustainability criteria template Information to assist CDM project development process e.g grid emission factor Second National communication Screening report on CDM opportunities UIA able to provide adequate information and linkages to potential investors on carbon market opportunities. Other relevant institutional staff able to promote CDM in Uganda At least 5 Ugandan experts adequately trained in CDM project cycle including – ERPA negotiations, PDD/PIN writing and ERPA negotiations through theoretical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Progress/ Execution reports Evaluation reports Meeting minutes Interviews with beneficiary stakeholders Results report Workshop and training courses evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval by the top and senior management of the MoWE to conduct the activities required and the placement of trainees within CCU Availability and interest and willingness by MoWE top managers and assigned staff to participate and cooperate Availability of adequate office facilities and staff to participate in the project Availability and willingness trainees to be trained in PIN and PDD writing and ERPA negotiations

		<p>training and involvement in support to beneficiary CDM projects (result 3)</p> <p>5. At least 5 training Courses (Workshops) for Ugandan CDM stakeholders</p> <p>6. At least 2 CDM Hub Associates trained in CDM project cycle and project development.</p>		
<p>Result 2. Improved availability and quality of key national information and tools for CDM project development in Uganda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web site established with uptime above 90% • Website used (number of hits) • Key Information readily available on the CCD website, and easy to access • Staff able to design, update and maintain a website • Interested stakeholders use website to communicate • Website positively evaluated during ETR. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A functional CCD website established, with at least 90% up time and with an increasing number of visits (hits). 2. Key information uploaded to CCD website including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening report of potential projects in Uganda , • LoA/LNO eligibility criteria • DNA sustainable development criteria • Updated Grid Emission Factor for Uganda • Procedures for LoA/LNO application • Second National Communication • Standardized baselines developed 3. Website actively used by CCD to link stakeholders and to promote CDM and other carbon finance alternatives 4. Interested stakeholders have a provision on the CCD website to communicate or make inquiries, etc <p>Support project staff, CCD staff and UIA staff in Carbon Expo and/or other international carbon market exhibitions/conferences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Progress/Execution reports • Evaluation reports • Results Report <p>www.ccu.go.ug</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reliable or efficient website host that would ensure the target uptime for the website. • Needed information to be included on the website to attract stakeholders looking for that information. • Cooperation from IT staff of MWE concerning establishment of a DNA part of the website • Cooperation from CCD staff or MWE concerning establishment of a DNA part of the website
<p>Result 3. A supported process for the development of Ugandan CDM projects and their registration with the CDM Executive Board.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of potential CDM projects in Uganda identified • Number of PINs, PDDs, ERPA on CDM projects supported • Number of CDM projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 8 potential CDM projects in Uganda supported by the Project, involving consultants of the "CDM School" working on different stages of CDM project development, all the way to registration and ERPA negotiation stages. The supported projects should 	<p>Final project report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation of CCD, UIA on project implementation when participating in the management of the project • Physical availability of

	<p>registered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ERPAs signed with buyers • Number of monitoring reports verified by DOEs • Number of Certified Emission Reductions (CER) issued • Number of projects that have received financial advisory services from the project • Updated National GEF • Standardised baselines developed under the Project. 	<p>be at various stages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 projects identified and 15 PINs developed • at least 2 feasibility studies conducted and reports prepared, • at least 1 methodology development supported, • 6 PDDs of <i>Project activities</i> prepared • 6 <i>project activities</i> validated or included, • At least 2 projects supported in monitoring, including 1 PoA. • At least 2 projects to be supported in ERPAs. • At least 2 projects supported in financial advisory services <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. National grid emission factor updated by Q4 2013 3. Standardized baselines developed for 3 sub sectors 1. Development of a funding mechanism for CDM project support (Identification of funding sources) 		<p>CDM potential in Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing available for CDM project implementation • Finance available for the beneficiary project implementation' (non-CDM) • Project developers will require support in financial advisory services.
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N°	Activities	Means	Costs (Euro) See 4.3
Result 1: The capacity of the main stakeholders on CDM project formulation strengthened	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support capacity building on all stages of the CDM project cycle in the CCD, UIA, financial institutions and at project proponents and Ugandan CDM consultants through contracting of business oriented, managerial/financial ITA. 2. Support program management and all stages of CDM project development through own and ST inputs as well as managing other consultancy services provided by the project. 3. Create de facto CDM "School" through capacity development of Ugandan experts to be involved in drafting of PINs and PDDs and participating in ERPA negotiations and a potential for expanding activities to other EA countries as potential market. 	<p>International and national consultants</p> <p>CCD Staff</p> <p>UIA Staff</p> <p>Ugandan consultants/academia</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Stationeries</p>	

	4. Include monitoring capacity development for existing and new CDM projects in Uganda to increase CER value and enhance subsidy basis for developed experts over beyond PDD writing and create confidence among buyers that monitoring will be according to requirements.		
Result 2: Accessibility and quality of information on CDM possibilities and procedures in Uganda improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish Website on the Designated National Authority as a sub page of the website of the Ministry of Water and Environment with state-of-the-art front page and links. 2. Describe and upload information on national institutional setup, procedures and eligibility criteria for issuing of Letters of No Objection and Letters of Approval to inform buyers and project developers hereof. 3. Uploading 2.nd National Communication of Uganda to the UNFCCC on emissions of greenhouse gases to supplement the present communication which is based on figures from 1993/96 when it is available from the ongoing UNEP-GEF project on this issue. 4. Uploading of screening report on CDM potential in Uganda 5. Uploading of latest Grid Emission Factor for the Ugandan National Power Grid 6. Support participation by project staff, CCD staff and IUA staff in Carbon expo and/or other international carbon market exhibitions/conferences with a national stand for Uganda. 	<p>International and national consultants CCD Staff UIA Staff Transport 4 years hosting fee for website of MWE Stationeries Carbon Expo logistics e.g. Travel, accommodation, entrance fees, exhibition fees etc.</p>	
Result 3: The process for registration by the EB CDM of Ugandan CDM projects has been supported	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Screening Report on CDM potential in Uganda incl. list of project proponents with name, address, telephone number, resume of contacts made of at least 50+ potential CDM projects deemed financially viable and totaling not less than yearly total of 500.000 tons CO₂-e, or document that this is not possible using existing methodologies,(excl. AF, but incl. PoA) 2. Update existing national grid emissions factor for the Ugandan national grid 3. Establish funding mechanism for CDM project support (capacity issues, all stages of transaction + other capacity) 4. Funding of all steps of CDM project development (PIN, PDD; validation; support to ERPA negotiations and monitoring). 	<p>International and national consultants CCD Staff, UIA Staff, MEMD Ugandan consultants/academia Project proponents Financial Institutions Transport, Stationeries Funding of CDM project development</p>	

4.4 MoRe Results at a glance

Logical framework's results or indicators modified in last 12 months?	YES
Baseline Report registered on PIT?	NO
Planning MTR	01/06/2013- COMPLETED
Planning ETR	15/04/2014
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2014	19-23 May 2014 and 22-27 November 2014

4.5 “Budget versus current (y – m)” Report

Budget vs Actuals (Year to Date, by Quarter) of UGA0902111

Project Title **Clean Development Mechanism Capacity Development Project**

Budget Version : **D01**

Currency : **EUR**

YTD : **Report includes all valid transactions, registered up to today**

Status	Fin Mode	Amount	Start to 2013	2014				Total	Total Exp.	Balance	% Exec
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
A	To STRENGTHEN TECHNICAL	1.629.051,85	626.523,96	82.273,27	76.117,45	96.970,47	141.717,44	377.070,63	1.003.602,59	625.449,26	62%
	01 The capacity of the main	907.214,54	460.169,62	58.487,12	75.491,01	54.365,33	75.901,27	264.244,74	724.414,36	182.800,18	80%
	01 Support capacity building	REGIE 851.990,33	447.961,89	47.047,42	63.538,03	46.741,54	69.263,76	226.590,74	674.562,63	177.437,70	79%
	02 CDM school	REGIE 55.224,21	12.207,73	11.439,70	11.952,99	7.623,79	6.637,52	37.654,00	49.861,73	5.362,48	90%
	02 Accessibility and quality of	151.448,76	21.270,05	94,07	111,69	15.472,95	20.522,58	36.201,29	57.471,34	93.977,42	38%
	01 Establish Website on the	REGIE 9.506,37	4.300,61	94,07	111,69			205,76	4.506,37	5.000,00	47%
	02 Support participation in	REGIE 89.942,39	16.969,44			15.472,95	20.122,68	35.956,53	52.564,97	37.377,42	58%
	03 Describe and Upload	REGIE 30.000,60	0,00						0,00	30.000,60	0%
	04 Provision of Internet	REGIE 22.000,60	0,00				400,00	400,00	400,00	21.600,00	2%
	03 The process for registration	670.388,55	149.084,29	3.692,09	514,75	27.132,18	45.293,58	76.632,90	221.716,89	348.671,66	39%
	01 Update existing national	REGIE 36.329,44	36.576,10	-346,66				-346,66	36.329,44	0,00	100%
	02 Establish funding	REGIE 41.708,00	1.403,55			1.804,18	3.136,01	4.940,19	6.343,74	35.364,26	15%
	03 Funding of all steps of CDM	REGIE 380.899,60	107.104,64	436,75	-7,40	6.046,00	42.157,58	48.636,93	155.741,57	225.157,43	41%
	04 Developing Standardised	REGIE 111.452,11	0,00	3.500,00	522,14	19.290,00		23.302,14	23.302,14	88.149,97	21%
X	BUDGETARY RESERVE (MAX)	2,08	2,08						2,08	0,00	100%
	01 Budgetary reserve	2,08	2,08						2,08	0,00	100%
	01 Budgetary reserve	COGEST 0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	7%
	02 Budgetary reserve REGIE	REGIE 2,08	2,08						2,08	0,00	100%
Z	GENERAL MEANS	662.076,09	229.969,24	23.933,54	38.984,42	6.728,49	18.593,64	69.241,28	319.210,54	272.803,55	54%
	01 Human resources	75.265,00	37.831,05	3.740,94	4.772,85	4.411,28	8.897,35	21.831,42	59.662,48	15.602,52	79%
		REGIE 49.188,00	22.265,22	2.643,18	3.510,28	3.268,96	5.245,72	14.868,14	36.933,36	12.254,64	75%
		REGIE 2.221.130,02	856.495,28	86.206,81	113.101,87	106.699,95	160.311,28	466.319,91	1.322.815,21	898.314,81	60,00
		COGEST 0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	7%
	TOTAL	2.221.130,02	856.495,28	86.206,81	113.101,87	106.699,95	160.311,28	466.319,91	1.322.815,21	898.314,81	60,00



Budget vs Actuals (Year to Date, by Quarter) of UGA0902111

Project Title : **Clean Development Mechanism Capacity Development Project**

Budget Version : **D01**

Currency : **EUR**

YTD : **Report includes all valid transactions, registered up to today**

	Status	Fin Mode	Amount	Start to 2013	2014				Total	Total Exp.	Balance	% Exec
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
02 Other staff costs		REGIE	26.077,00	15.585,83	1.106,77	1.262,57	1.142,32	3.651,63	7.163,29	22.729,12	3.347,88	87%
02 Investments			218.787,00	86.687,98	879,05				879,05	87.667,04	131.219,96	40%
01 Vehicules		REGIE	44.753,00	43.264,99	1.488,59				1.488,59	44.753,28	-0,28	100%
02 Office equipement		REGIE	12.244,00	8.693,68	-267,28				-267,28	8.426,40	3.817,60	69%
03 IT equipment		REGIE	14.660,00	11.497,46	-253,58				-253,58	11.243,88	3.416,12	77%
04 Solar system for Climate		REGIE	26.000,00	23.232,15	-88,67				-88,67	23.143,48	2.856,52	89%
05 Support to the Climate		REGIE	121.130,00	0,00						0,00	121.130,00	0%
03 Reccurrent costs			158.008,09	49.506,33	5.149,06	30.314,23	3.551,01	8.297,65	47.311,95	96.818,28	61.189,81	61%
01 Office maintence		REGIE	8.860,85	4.412,59	1.724,84	-1.724,84	448,26		448,26	4.860,85	4.000,00	55%
02 IT maintenance		REGIE	4.320,00	1.400,98	-58,57	468,83	5,75		416,00	1.816,98	2.503,02	42%
03 Functioning vehicules &		REGIE	22.570,84	12.982,14	23,77	1.478,25	2.018,85	925,00	4.445,87	17.428,01	5.142,83	77%
04 Telecommunications		REGIE	5.650,96	2.203,12	355,77	292,47	288,09	319,21	1.255,54	3.458,67	2.192,29	61%
05 Internet		REGIE	19.000,00	14.842,22	13,75	50,01	54,70	1.912,50	2.030,96	16.873,18	2.125,82	89%
06 Stationary		REGIE	14.411,47	1.547,89	973,48		1.890,10	1.247,28	4.110,86	5.658,75	8.752,72	39%
07 Missions in Uganda		REGIE	11.250,00	0,00	1.751,82	710,00			2.461,82	2.461,82	8.788,18	22%
08 International Missions		REGIE	31.982,28	0,00		28.431,30	-1.940,16		28.491,14	26.491,14	5.491,14	83%
09 Representation &		REGIE	28.381,40	6.030,27	532,27	470,67	461,71	3.612,40	5.077,06	11.907,33	16.474,07	42%
10 Financial costs		REGIE	3.833,41	1.265,60	153,59	127,81	286,41	281,20	849,07	2.114,67	1.718,74	55%
11 Other functioning		REGIE	7.745,88	4.021,52	-321,66	9,72	37,30		-274,64	3.745,88	4.000,00	48%
04 Audit & monitoring			140.016,00	55.790,95	34.155,48	1.897,34	1.787,20	1.398,84	19.218,86	75.099,81	65.006,19	84%
		REGIE	104.038,30	44.365,69	905,48		1.787,20		2.672,68	47.038,37	56.999,93	45%
		REGIE	2.221.130,02	896.495,28	86.206,81	113.101,87	106.699,95	160.311,28	466.319,91	1.322.815,21	898.314,81	60,00
		COGEST	0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	7%
		TOTAL	2.221.130,02	896.495,28	86.206,81	113.101,87	106.699,95	160.311,28	466.319,91	1.322.815,21	898.314,81	60,00



Budget vs Actuals (Year to Date, by Quarter) of UGA0902111

Project Title : **Clean Development Mechanism Capacity Development Project**

Budget Version : **D01**

Currency : **EUR**

YTD : **Report includes all valid transactions, registered up to today**

Status	Fin Mode	Amount	Start to 2013	2014				Total	Total Exp.	Balance	% Exec
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
02 Financial audits	REGIE	13.275,15	25,15	13.250,00				13.250,00	13.275,15	0,00	100%
03 Backstopping	REGIE	22.702,55	11.400,11		1.897,34		1.398,84	3.296,18	14.696,29	6.006,26	65%
99 Conversion rate adjustment		0,00	152,93						152,93	-152,93	7%
98 Conversion rate adjustment	REGIE	0,00	152,93						152,93	-152,93	7%

	REGIE	2.221.130,02	856.495,28	66.206,81	113.101,87	106.499,95	160.311,28	466.319,91	1.322.815,21	898.314,81	60,00
	COGEST	0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	7%
	TOTAL	2.221.130,02	856.495,28	66.206,81	113.101,87	106.499,95	160.311,28	466.319,91	1.322.815,21	898.314,81	60,00



4.6 Communication resources

Not applicable for the CDM Capacity Development Project