

PROMOTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
PARIS AGREEMENT IN EAST AFRICA

-PIPA PROJECT-

WITH A FOCUS ON PRO-POOR LOW EMISSIONS
DEVELOPMENT

REGIONAL BASELINE STUDY

MAY 2017



*Solar powered lights being used by fishermen in
Mfangano Island (Lake Victoria) for the fishing of
dagaa (Photo credit: SusWatch Kenya)*

PIPA PROJECT PARTNERS



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACCF	Africa Climate Change Fund
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AEE	Association of Energy Engineers
AEPEA	Association of Energy Professionals Eastern Africa
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
AREF	Africa Renewable Energy Fund
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BAU	Business as Usual
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAHOSCC	Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change
CAN-I	Climate Action Network International
CAN-U	Climate Action Network Uganda
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCD	Climate Change Department
CDM	Clean Development Mechanisms
CO ₂	Carbondioxide
COMESA	Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EAC	East African Community
EACCCP	East Africa Community Climate Change Policy
EACREEE	East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
EACSOF	East African Civil Society Forum
EAFF	East African Farmers Federation
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (of the United Nations)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GCCASP	Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support Project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCOS	Global Climate Observation System
GW	Gigawatt
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority on Development
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
INFORSE	International Network for Sustainable Energy

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IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LEDS	Low Emissions Development Strategies
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MW	Megawatt
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIE	National Implementing Entity
PEF	Private Equity Fund
PFCC	Parliamentary Forum for Climate Change
PIPA	Promoting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PREPARED	Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research and Economic Development
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
REDD-PAC	REDD+ Policy Assessment Centre
RMC	Regional Member Countries
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEFA	Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
SERC	Strathmore Energy Research Centre
TAP	Technology Action Plan
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy for Development Organization
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TEM	Technology Mechanism
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UCSD	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest population of the urban and rural poor. 69.9% of the population residing in this region live on less than USD2 per day. This places around 637 million Africans below the poverty line. (Borgen project, 2013). Unfortunately, this population bears the brunt of emerging climatic hazards resulting from climate change due to the lack of resilience capacity. The *Promoting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa with a focus on pro-poor low emissions development –PIPA- Project*, which is being implemented in the 3 East African states of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania therefore seeks to advocate for this vulnerable group through contributing and strengthening of the pro-poor focus and climate change ambitions in the implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa and also to ensure that LEDS and NDCs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania incorporate CSO view points and recommendations that will contribute to the reduction of climate change impacts on these communities and enhance their livelihoods. Therefore, this assessment was conducted for the purposes of mapping out existing climate actions and strategies in East African and International institutions in order to identify channels through which the project team can intervene and influence policy processes in pursuance of a pro-poor focus. The assessment was conducted through desk reviews of existing climate actions, which involved drawing information from respective institutional websites, academic and policy papers and reports. Key informant interviews were also conducted with officials from the regional institutions, government, academia, Development partners and Civil Society. This report therefore tackles two key areas. One is the regional institutions working on climate and energy and the second focuses on international institutions. The regional institutions targeted by this assessment were: (1) *East African Community*, which is the regional intergovernmental organization of the Republics of Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Rwanda and Republic of Burundi and is headquartered in Arusha, Tanzania. The EAC, whose aim is at widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States in political, economic and social fields for their mutual benefit have generated strategies and policies that guide energy and climate change related interventions in the EAC bloc. Key among these documents are the East Africa Community Climate Change Policy, the EAC road map for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the EAC regional strategy on scaling up access to modern energy services. The institution also has various project interventions towards climate change adaptation such as the PREPARED project which seeks to boost the resilience of vulnerable communities in the EAC to the impacts of climate change and the Climate Change adaptation and mitigation in Eastern and Southern Africa (EAC-COMESA) project which ran from the year 2010 to 2016 and sought to address the impacts of climate change in the EAC and COMESA regions through climate change adaptation actions. The institution has also set up a centre for excellence on renewable energy and energy efficiency (EACREEE) in Kampala, Uganda which will serve as the lead institution in propelling the uptake of modern energy in the EAC states. The EAC also involves the CSO sector in climate change round table discussions for the partner states in order to identify climate change priority areas towards the development of national

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Climate Change positions, which feed into building up of the African Common Position on Climate Change at the UNFCCC negotiations. Besides this, the institution also holds dialogue frameworks through which CSOs, PSOs, other interest groups and appropriate institutions of the community discuss critical issues affecting the development of the EAC. (2) *The African Union* which is a continental union consisting of 55 countries on the African continent and is made up of both political and administrative bodies. In showing solidarity with the world in the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, the AU through its Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) has established the African Renewable energy Initiative (AREI) which aims at harnessing Africa's abundant renewable energy resources to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, enhanced well-being, and sound economic development by ensuring universal access to sufficient amounts of clean, appropriate and affordable energy. The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) which is also affiliated to the AU, have played a major role in developing common positions to guide African representatives in negotiations for legally binding international environmental agreements and promoting African participation in international dialogue on global issues of importance. The African Development Bank (AfDB) which is the financial institution of the AU administers the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) to support small- and medium-scale Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) projects in Africa as well as the climate development special fund (Clim-Dev special fund) which is a demand-led fund that pools resources to finance investment activities on the ground across Africa for the generation and use of climate information for climate resilient development. The NEPAD agency which was recently integrated into the AU structures, also administers a climate change fund for the AU partner states, as well as implementing the SE4All initiative in Africa prior to its launch at the Arica Hub through the facilitation of expert meetings, jointly with UNDP, AUC, and AfDB, resulting in the generation of the SE4All African Action plan guidelines, among other energy documents. Yet another organization working closely with the AU is the *United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)*. UNECA provides technical advisory services to African governments, intergovernmental organizations and institutions and formulates and promotes development assistance programmes and acts as the executing agency for relevant operational projects. Through its African Climate Policy Centre, the institution offers support for the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) through technical back-stopping, research and communications in order to effectively participate in the UNFCCC negotiations. These sessions are hosted every year for representatives of governments who assemble to agree on common positions in various negotiation tracks of the UNFCCC process. Given that proper advocacy cannot be achieved without cooperation between civil society organizations, this assessment also sought to identify existing regional networks in which the PIPA project agenda can be driven. Key among these networks is the *East African Civil Society Organizations Forum (EACSOF)* which is an autonomous umbrella body of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations, (CSOs), in East Africa which has been working o strengthen the institutionalization of the relationship between the East African CSOs and the East African community. *The International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE)* is one

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other network which consists of 140 Non-Governmental Organizations working in about 60 countries to promote sustainable energy and social development. *The East African Sustainability Watch Network (EA SusWatch)* is yet another. It is a loose network of NGOs from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania spearheaded by Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Network (SusWatch Kenya), and Tanzania Coalition for Sustainable Development (TCSD) whose vision is a world where sustainable development principles drive social and economic development processes. *The East African Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN)* a regional network, whose mandate is in the energy sector consists of member organisations from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. However, in Tanzania the network requires funding to be fully operational. With an affiliation to agriculture, *the Eastern African Farmers Federation* was formed in 2001 and its chapter registered in member countries. It represents 20 million farmers in eastern and central Africa, with members in Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The majority of EAFF's members are small-scale farmers. Another network working on energy issues is the *Association of Energy Professionals Eastern Africa (AEPEA)*. It is the second local chapter of The Association of Energy Engineers (AEE), US. AEE is the world's leading professional body of certified energy professionals with over 17,000 members across the globe, and was founded in 1977 as a non-profit Professional Association with the mission to promote the scientific and educational interests of those engaged in the energy industry and to foster action for sustainable development. Supporting governments, civil society and the wider development community to integrate climate change adaptation and resilience into their policy and practice, the *Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA)* is made up of Oxfam GB (lead partner), ODI (lead researcher), Save the Children International, Care International and World Vision International. It seeks to improve the governance and planning processes of adaptation so that they enhance adaptive capacity; are gender responsive, participatory and people-centred, transparent and accountable. To crown it all, *the Climate Action Network* which is a global network of over 1100 organizations in more than 120 countries seeks to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. The network has regional nodes, with East African networks found in Tanzania and Uganda. Moving on to the international institutions, the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* is the main international agreement to reduce the global problem of man-made climate change. It was agreed in 1992 and entered into force in 1995 after ratification. It is a framework for regulation of greenhouse gas emissions and other drivers of man-made climate change. This Framework Convention is the driver through which international agreements are made to lower greenhouse gas emissions. One of the major milestones achieved within the framework convention is the *Paris Agreement (2015)* that sets the framework for international action on climate change, starting in 2020. The Agreement requires that state parties to the agreement submit their intended actions (NDCs) which will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions and therefore lowering global temperatures to below 2 degrees Celsius. The NDCs are meant to be revised every 5 years with each NDC being more ambitious than the last. This therefore

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sets the tone for the PIPA project's activities which seek to advocate for more ambitious NDCs in the 3 East African states. On financing, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established as the UNFCCC's financial mechanism. The GCF has been approving projects that are in line with the UNFCCC's objectives and these projects are financed every four years. The GCF accredits organizations to manage its funds and submit projects for funding but these are supported by the National Designated Authority of the accredited organization. In East Africa, NEMA –Kenya has been accredited as an implementing Entity, while the NDA is the National Treasury. Another financial mechanism of the UNFCCC is the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF supports in general only incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits. GEF projects must involve the public in project design and implementation. Still on climate financing, the World Bank is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries and administers its funds through 5 agencies i.e. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), The International Development Association (IDA), The International Finance Corporation (IFC), The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Acknowledging that climate change will push over 100 million people into poverty by 2030, the World Bank has developed a climate change action plan to help countries implement their NDCs. Another key climate financing institution is the European Investment Bank. The EIB has a climate priority and commits at least 25% of its lending to low-carbon and climate-resilient growth. The EIB has funding for East Africa, primarily loans, within its program for sub-Saharan Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific. Other relevant climate financing institutions tackled in this assessment are Europe Aid and USAID. United Nations affiliated programmes such as the UNDP and UNEP are also behind the implementation of various climate change adaptation and mitigation projects in the East African region. Key to the PIPA project is the identification of low emission development strategies actions which can inform the generation of more ambitious NDCs, therefore climate actions being driven by international NGOs working in the region have also been tackled in this assessment. These INGOs constitute WWF, Care International, World Vision, IUCN and Oxfam. In conclusion, this baseline study report outlines avenues for civil society engagement in regional processes and highlights relevant sessions for CSO participation.

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Solar power is fast becoming East Africa's most utilized renewable energy source. The photo above is of solar panels fitted on a roof of a company that gets 90% of its energy from solar.

Photo credit: SusWatch Kenya

1.0 Introduction

Promoting the implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa, with a focus on pro-poor low emissions development, initialized as the **PIPA project**, is an eighteen (18) month project being implemented in a consortia of organizations constituting **Sustainable Environmental Development Watch (SusWatch Kenya)**, **Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)**, **Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO)** in partnership with **SustainableEnergy, Denmark and International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE)**, also based in Denmark.

The project's objective is to "Contribute and strengthen the pro-poor focus and climate change ambitions in the implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa." It aims to ensure that LEDS and NDCs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania incorporate CSO view points and recommendations that will ensure the reduction of climate change impacts on communities and enhance their livelihoods.

The project leans against the 2015 Paris agreement which provided tools to collectively ratchet up climate ambition and implementation in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, support (climate finance), global stock-taking and loss and damage (Burleson, 2016). 196 State parties united and committed themselves to taking collective action to limit the increase in the global average temperature this century to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

This commitment involved parties submitting Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) which set out national intentions of actions of how individual countries will tackle climate change. These indicative pledges that were to be submitted ahead of the climate negotiations in Paris in December 2015, were to contribute to a new international climate agreement aimed at keeping temperatures at levels safe enough to prevent dangerous global warming. (UNECA-ACPC, 2015)

Table I below is a tabulation of an overview of the INDCs activities in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Table I: Overview of INDC activities in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Country	Emission reduction target (against BAU scenario)	BAU emissions (million tons of CO ₂ -equivalent/year)	Selected national policy documents
Kenya	30%	143	National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010) National Climate Change Action Plan (2013) National Climate Change Act (2016) National Adaptation Plan
Tanzania	10–22%	138–153	Tanzania Development Vision (2025) Zanzibar Vision (2020)

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Tanzania Five Year Development Plan
(2011/12–2015/16)

National Climate Change Strategy
(2012)

Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy
(2014)

Uganda	22%	77.3	National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2015) reflects Uganda Vision 2040 (2012)
			Priorities in the National Climate Change Policy have been integrated in the Second National Development Plan (NDP II) 2015/16–2019/2020 (201

Source: EACREEE Regional status report (2016)

Subsequently, prior to COP22 in Marrakech in 2016, majority of the world's states ratified the Paris Agreement, fully committing to its components thus majority of their INDCs became the state parties' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

State parties are therefore required to submit and implement increasingly ambitious NDCs in five year cycles, starting 2018. The NDCs are now one of the cornerstones of international climate policies, as they include the targets and measures that each country commits to with the Paris Agreement. To increase the ambitions, the countries agreed in parallel to the Paris Agreement to review the adequacy of their commitments in 2018, and potentially increase ambitions of the NDCs. In addition to the NDCs the countries shall develop long-term strategies, **“Low Emission Development Strategies” (LEDS)**. Parties to the agreement have urged each other to develop LEDS before 2020, but with the Paris Agreement they are only obliged to do it later. Thus, it is important that countries start developing their LEDS now, in order to increase their climate action and take a long-term perspective to climate action.

Therefore, in line with laying the foundation for the PIPA project, this baseline study was conducted to ascertain activities that are supporting climate action and in particular climate strategies in East Africa, including NDCs, LEDS, and climate financing in existing regional and international institutions in order to identify processes that the project team can participate in and influence regarding the development of more ambitious NDCs. The study also includes an evaluation of the room for Civil Society involvement in the climate action processes and to identify the needs for capacity building of the Civil Society.

This regional report is one of four reports generated for the East African region and explains the structures and activities of regional institutions as pertains climate action. Three other national reports assessing the status of NDC implementation and LEDS development have been generated for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

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1.1 Study approach

Prior to the commencement of the assessment, the PIPA project team mapped out regional and international institutions involved in climate action from whom information would be drawn. The assessment then took on a participatory approach, as well as desk reviews for information gathering.

1.2 Methodology

The following methods were utilised:

1) Desk reviews

This involved drawing information from respective institutional websites, academic and policy papers and reports

2) Key Informant Interviews

Interviews were held with key officials from the regional institutions, government, academia, Development partners and Civil Society.

2.0 Regional Institutions involved in climate and energy

2.1 East African Community

2.1.1 Background

The East African Community (EAC) is the regional intergovernmental organization of the Republics of Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Rwanda and Republic of Burundi with its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.

The Treaty for Establishment of the East African Community was signed on 30 November 1999 and entered into force on 7 July 2000 following its ratification by the original three Partner States – Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi acceded to the EAC Treaty on 18 June 2007 and became full Members of the Community with effect from 1 July 2007. The Republic of South Sudan acceded to the treaty on 15th April 2016 and became a full member on 15th August, 2016.

The EAC was established with a vision to set up a prosperous, competitive, secure, stable and politically united East Africa; and provide platform to widen and deepen Economic, Political, Social and Culture integration in order to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa through increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments. (EAC 2017)

Aims and Objectives

The EAC aims at widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States in, among others, political, economic and social fields for their mutual benefit. To this extent the EAC countries established a Customs Union in January 2005 and established a Common Market in July 2010, subsequently a Monetary Union by 2012 and ultimately a Political Federation of the East African States. (EAC 2017)

EAC Organs

The below 7 organs constitute the EAC:

- I. **The summit:** It is headed by the Heads of State or the Governments of the partner states
- II. **Council of Ministers:** It consists of the Ministers responsible for regional co-operation of each Partner State and such other Ministers of the Partner States as each Partner State may determine. Every year, the council of ministers meets twice. One meeting precedes a meeting of the summit. The council meetings assist in maintaining a link between the political decisions taken at the summit and the day to day functioning of the community. The 35th meeting of the Council will be held between the 30th of March and 4th of April, 2017, in Arusha, Tanzania. The council, each year elects a chair person by rotation to serve a one year term.
- III. **Coordinating Committee:** Consists of the Permanent Secretaries responsible for regional co-operation in each Partner State and such other Permanent Secretaries of the Partner States as each Partner State may determine. The Committee meets twice a year preceding

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- the meetings of the Council. It may also hold extraordinary meetings at the request of the Chairperson of the Coordinating Committee.
- IV. **Sectoral committee:** These are selected by the Coordinating Committee as may be necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the Treaty. These meet as often as necessary for the proper discharge of their functions. They conceptualize programmes and monitor their implementation
 - V. **East African Court of Justice:** The Court's major responsibility is to ensure the adherence to law in the interpretation and application of and compliance with the Treaty. It currently comprises of 10 judges appointed by the summit from among sitting judges of any partner state court of judicature or from jurists of recognized competence, and the Registrar who is appointed by the Council of ministers
 - VI. **East African Legislative assembly:** This is the independent legislative arm of the EAC. There are 45 elected Members of EALA (9 from each partner state) and 7 ex-officio Members, totaling to 52 members. The Assembly draws the authority to establish its standing committees from its rules of procedure. It currently has 6 Standing Committees to execute its mandate: [the Accounts Committee](#); [the Committee on legal, rules and privileges](#); [the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural resources](#); [the Committee on regional affairs and conflict resolution](#); [the Committee on communication, trade and investment](#) and [the Committee on General purpose](#)
 - VII. **Secretariat:** This is the executive organ of the EAC. Constituting of the offices of the Secretary General, Four (4) Deputy Secretaries General and the Counsel to the Community and EAC staff members who carry out the day to day work of the EAC as mandated by the Council (EAC 2017)

In line with the project's background, which leans against the Paris Agreement that advocates for the lowering of global temperatures to below 2 degrees Celsius through the reduction of GHG emissions, focus is drawn to the EAC sectors of energy (specifically new and renewable energy sub-sector) , Environment and Natural Resources (climate change adaptation and Agriculture and Food security

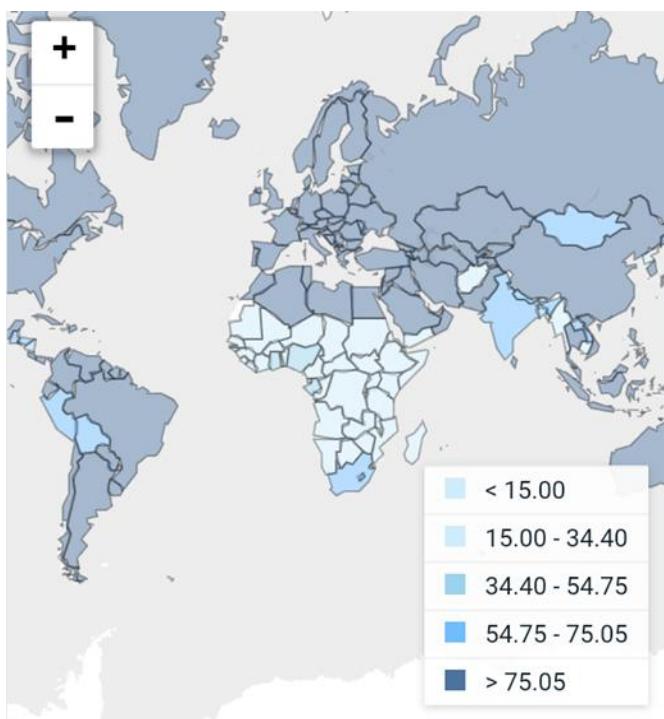
2.1.2 EAC Energy sector

The PIPA project focuses on pro-poor low emissions development and the poor mainly constitute those residing in the rural areas. According to the EAC, about 78% of the 150 million East African Community population reside in the rural areas. Aligning this to electrification facts, the World Bank, SE4ALL database (2012) reveals that sub-saharan African countries have the lowest percentage of rural areas connected to electricity. However, energy doesn't directly translate to

The map below depicts the percentage of rural population with access to electricity globally

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Map 1: Percentage rural population with access to electricity



Source: The World Bank

electricity supply. It also covers cooking and heating energy sources, of which, the rural communities largely depend on woody biomass that directly contributes to GHG emissions. This goes to show that rural livelihoods are affected by lack of energy supply and thus alternately affects sustainable development which further exacerbates the poverty situation in the rural areas. The EAC renewable energy and energy efficiency regional 2016 status report states that policy makers have not placed priority on reducing dependence on biomass in the cooking and heating sector, thus as a result woody biomass will remain the central energy source in the sector for the foreseeable future (pg. 21). In order for the region to achieve SDG 1, 2 and 7, it is paramount that there is access to clean and affordable energy for all.

Thus, the EAC seeks to tackle the energy situation by focusing on three areas i.e. energy supply and access, energy investment and the energy sub-sectors of power transmission and interconnectivity, new and renewable energy sources, energy conservation and energy efficiency and fossil fuels.

The objective of the EAC for the new and renewable energy sub-sector is to increase the deployment of renewable energy and the adoption of energy conservation and energy efficiency practices. The specific objectives include: to promote development of new and renewable energy sources; to initiate programmes on energy conservation and energy efficiency; to develop a comprehensive energy conservation and efficiency strategy and plan and to develop a renewable energy master plan.

Projects and programmes

In order to achieve SDG 7, the EAC has developed strategies, set up an energy secretariat for East Africa and is planning projects that can scale up energy production in the EAC partner states as indicated below:

I. Regional strategy on scaling up access to modern energy services

This strategy aims to increase access to modern energy services by adopting high impact, low cost sustainable development in line with SDG 7. The four targets include: access to modern cooking practices for 50% of traditional biomass users; access to reliable electricity for all urban and peri-urban poor; access to modern energy services for all schools, clinics, hospitals and

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community centres and access to mechanical power within the community for all productive services. A 5 year implementation action plan has been adopted specifying national and regional activities. (See attached document)

II. Technical capacity building on small hydropower in East Africa

With Support of the European Union Energy Initiative project dialogue facility, a scoping study was conducted to determine the technical capacity on small hydropower in East Africa and recommendations made on how to close existing gaps through capacity building. Among the interventions stated from the study were trainings, establishment of an EAC Centre for excellence for hydropower and visibility activities for hydropower through annual EAC hydropower symposiums/workshops/exhibitions hosted in a given partner state on rotational basis. The EAC is currently working with the AU to implement the recommendations with support from the Italian government who is the Co-Chair of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership. The programme will go on for 3 years and additional funding is being sought. (EAC 2017)

III. East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE)

This centre was approved by the EAC energy Ministers in 2013 and supported by the United Nations Industrial Development organization (UNIDO) and the Austrian Development Agency and was inaugurated in June 2016 at Makerere University, Kampala. The center's objective is to support the implementation and monitoring of regional strategies for renewable energy and energy efficiency and to encourage the creation of a renewable energy market to spur development. (EACREEE 2016)

2.1.2.2 Status of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) country actions in the EAC

Started by the then United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, SE4ALL sought to ensure universal energy access to modern energy services, double the share of renewables in global energy mix and double the rate of improvement of energy efficiency. Building on this initiative, in September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted Sustainable Development Goal 7 on ensuring access to sustainable energy for all. Implementation of this universal goal and of the SE4ALL Initiative is taking place at the country level. All of the EAC partner states have made progress in implementing the SE4ALL initiative and its three main objectives. In December 2015, Kenya hosted the first SE4ALL East Africa Forum, which underlined the progress made by the region and the importance of regional cooperation. (EACREEE 2016)

Table 2 below provides an overview of the SE4ALL Country action in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Table 2: SE4ALL Actions by 3 EAC partner states

Country	Action
Kenya	Finalized the SE4ALL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus at the end of 2015 with support from the SE4ALL Africa Hub. Working on the institutionalization of the SE4ALL process and implementation of the Agenda Action and Investment Prospectus.
Tanzania	Finalized the Action Agenda and Investment

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Prospectus at the end of 2015 with support from the SE4ALL Africa Hub; now preparing follow-up actions.

Uganda

One of the first countries in Africa to finalize and adopt the Action Agenda in 2015 with support from the European Commission. Currently finalizing the Investment Prospectus

Source: EACREEE Regional report (2016)

2.1.3 Main plans of the EAC

2.1.3.1 Climate Change

The EAC has developed a road map to implement key resolutions of the Paris Agreement. The road map has several elements that include; showing how to approach the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation; and translation of the Paris Agreement into concrete steps for the Partner States; and how to take the work forward. (See attached document)

The implementation of the road map will involve several interventions, including, identification of the resolutions of the Paris Agreement which are more relevant to the EAC Partner States; assisting policy makers in Partner States dealing with climate change in internalizing the Paris Agreement to come up with country specific implementation framework; identification of common actions across NDCs and develop NDCs Implementation Plans; review of the EAC's existing Regional Climate Change Policy (2011), Climate Change Strategy (2011/12-2015/16) and Climate Change Master Plan (2013-2033) to mainstream the Paris Agreement. The roadmap includes the accreditation of the EAC as the Regional Implementing Entity of the GCF and Adaptation Fund (- currently the EAC is in the process of gaining accreditation.) As well as support Partner States to develop capacities for accreditation of their NIE and to develop credible projects that may attract funds from AF and GCF.

Projects

The EAC projects on climate change adaptation and mitigation include:

- a) The Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research and Economic Development (PREPARED) project: This project focuses on biodiversity conservation/ Natural Resource Management, WASH and climate change. With the sole intention of strengthening the resilience and sustainability of East African economies, trans-boundary freshwater ecosystems, and communities. He project ends in December 2018.
- b) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA-EAC-SADC) Region (2010-2016). This project by COMESA, EAC and SADC seeks to address the impacts of Climate Change in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region through successful adaptation and mitigation actions, which also build economic and social resilience for present and future generations. One of the focus areas of the project is climate smart agriculture in order to sustainably increase productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduction of GHGs (mitigation), and enhancement of achievement of national food security and development goals (FAO, 2010).

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2.1.3.2 Agriculture and food security

Agricultural activities greatly contribute to global greenhouse gas emissions. These mostly result from improper land use and deforestation. Unfortunately-or fortunately- the chief livelihood activity for the majority of rural communities-categorized as poor- in East Africa is agriculture. Therefore, these communities are unknowingly contributing to climate change as well as the receivers of its negative effects which affect food security.

The East African Community in an effort to secure the region's agricultural sector from the harsh effects of climate change are planning on:

- Increasing availability of water in rain-fed agricultural areas to reduce poverty by increasing food security, high value products and improved incomes of the rural poor through irrigation
- Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Strengthening Research, Extension and Training
- Increasing Intra and Inter Regional Trade and Commerce and Physical Infrastructure and Utilities
- Developing an efficient network of physical infrastructure in rural areas to achieve high rates of growth, increasing productivity, trade and cooperation

The EAC documents the challenges that face the growth of the agricultural sector as:

- *Policy related:* poor governance; low public expenditure; weak institutional framework
- *Technology rated:* Inadequate research, extension services and training and prevalence of pests and diseases
- *Natural factors:* Degradation of natural resources and Climatic and weather unpredictability
- *Cross-cutting and cross-sectoral related factors:* High incidence of poverty; Inadequate social infrastructure; Gender inequality

2.1.4 Relevant sessions for CSO engagement with the EAC

2.1.4.1 Climate Change round table

The EAC also holds national climate change round tables for the partner states in order to identify climate change priority areas towards the development of national Climate Change positions, which feed into building up of the African Common Position on Climate Change (EAC 2017) The next climate change round tables will be conducted in the next EAC financial year starting June 2017.

2.1.4.2 EAC Dialogue framework

Article 127 (4) of the Treaty stipulates that the “Secretary General shall provide the forum for consultations between the Private Sector, Civil Society organisations, other interest groups and appropriate institutions of the Community.” Article 129 (2) requests the Council to “establish modalities that would enable the business organisations or associations, professional bodies and the Civil Society in the Partner States to contribute effectively to the development of the Community.”

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In line with this, a Consultative Dialogue Framework (CDF) has been put in place, where key representatives from the Partner States, key actors from private sector and civil society organisations have agreed on a comprehensive framework and structure.

The adopted Consultative Dialogue Framework (CDF) is a structured guide aimed at ensuring consultative participation and inclusiveness of the Private Sector, Civil Society Organisations and other interest groups towards realising the community objectives and promoting a people-centred integration process

At regional level the Consultative Dialogue Framework requires CSOs/ PSOs and other interest groups to be organized through regional apex bodies. Currently East African Business Council (EABC) and East African Civil Society Forum (EACSO) are recognized as the apex bodies for the private sector and the civil society respectively. The regional professional bodies are also identified as key stakeholders for engagement with the Secretary General although they are still largely thematic.

Stakeholders can meet and discuss critical issues in the integration process and they get an immediate response from the Secretary General and his team. This way, issues affecting any of the stakeholders are addressed in good time, solutions identified and timelines set. The Secretary General is also able to take the issues as agenda for the Sectoral Councils, Council meetings and Summit meetings if necessary. This is referred to as the Secretary General's Forum

2.1.5 Institutions, initiatives and agencies affiliated to the East African Community

2.1.5.1 East African Development Bank

The East African Development Bank (EADB) with offices in Kampala (Uganda) was established in 1967 with the remit to provide financial and other support to its member countries, which currently are Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. Burundi has applied to become a member state. It was re-established under its own charter in 1980 after the break-up of the East African Co-operation in 1977. The new charter opened up the Bank to a wider membership and allowed for the introduction of consulting and advisory services.

The EADB structure comprises the Governing Council (the supreme governing body of the EADB as mandated by the Bank's Charter and is composed of the Ministers of Finance of the Member States), an Advisory Panel, The Board of Directors (comprising finance Permanent Secretaries of the member states, a representative from African Development Bank, and four representatives from the member states' private sectors and Management).

The EADB has climate change as one of the focus areas. This is recognised as one of the biggest challenges to socio-economic development in form of weather patterns and unpredictable floods and droughts that pose a challenge to planning for the member states of the EADB.

Though East African Countries are dependent on climate-sensitive economic sectors, such as agriculture, for output and income generation, due to their low level of development, they are less resilient to negative effects of climate change.

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The EADB therefore recognises the importance of having all development actors within the East African region promote a drive to a low carbon economy or green growth through promotion of actions for adaptation and /or mitigation of climate change. This will require promotion of climate friendly products, markets, technologies, investments, and consumption behaviour. However, the drive to a low carbon economy requires significant investment by both private and public sectors. The EADB intends to support programmes, policies, projects and technologies aimed at scaling up the level of green growth and which contribute towards a low carbon economy.

Energy is also essential for Africa's development, but the continent suffers from a yawning gap in its power needs. Hence, the EADB has made a cofinance contribution of €623m to the Lake Turkana Wind Energy Project that aims to expand power distributed via that Kenya's national grid by one fifth. The Project aims to inject the first 90 MW of wind power into the national grid by the second quarter of 2017. When operating at full capacity, Lake Turkana Wind Power will add 310 MW of renewable generation capacity to Kenya's grid. This output from the wind farm will be enough to power more than 1 million Kenyan households.

Overall, the EADB is supportive of these regional integration efforts through financing of regional infrastructure projects, setting up mechanisms that support public private partnerships to accelerate regional integration and establishment of institutions to undertake region wide programmes and projects on behalf of governments of the region.

2.2 African Union

2.2.1 Background

This is a continental union consisting of 55 countries on the African continent. It was established on 26 May 2001 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and launched on 9 July 2002 in South Africa. (African Union, 2013)

It's made up of both political and administrative bodies. The highest decision-making organ is the Assembly of the African Union, comprising of all the heads of state or government of member states of the AU.

The AU also has a representative body; the Pan African Parliament, which consists of 265 members elected by the national legislatures of the AU member states.

Other political institutions of the AU include:

- The Executive Council, made up of foreign ministers, which prepares decisions for the Assembly.
- The Permanent Representative Committee, made up of the ambassadors to Addis Ababa of AU member states, and
- The Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), a civil society consultative body.

2.2.2 Main plans and activities regarding NDC and LEDS

African Union sent an unequivocal message of solidarity and unity in the Paris Agreement with regards to implementation of the INDCs and LEDS (AU 2017). Speaking during the UNFCCC COP21 session, AU President, Mr Boni reiterated the commitment of the continent towards this course but at the same time cautioned the world that Africa did not attend COP21 to beg for money or assistance but to bring about their commitment in addressing the global challenges.

In Africa, renewable energy systems offer an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate the transition to modern energy services and to increase energy access. This has a ripple effect on job creation, women empowerment and economic development. Under the mandate of the African Union, and endorsed by the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), the *African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)* was set to achieve at least 10 GW of new and additional renewable energy generation capacity by 2020, and mobilize the African potential to generate at least 300 GW by 2030. The AREI is an Africa-owned and Africa-led initiative of the African Union. It aims at harnessing Africa's abundant renewable energy resources to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, enhanced well-being, and sound economic development by ensuring universal access to sufficient amounts of clean, appropriate and affordable energy; as well as help African countries leapfrog towards renewable energy systems that support their low-carbon development strategies while enhancing economic and energy security. In so doing the Initiative will ensure access to energy while addressing climate change.

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In tackling INDCs, Africa has come up with solutions on renewable energy and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

It is important, therefore, that Africa's Parties submission on INDCs lead to the conclusion of a new agreement under the Convention that is in full conformity with its principles and provisions, in particular those of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

In addition, Annex I Parties need to make “equitable and appropriate” mitigation contributions towards achieving the objective of the Convention taking into account their cumulative historical responsibility and use of atmospheric space and resources and that cumulative emissions in Africa remain extremely low.

2.2.3 Climate Financing

The AU recognizes the importance of access to finance to implement LEDS and NDC activities within the region and provides training and funding opportunities where possible.

From the setting up of the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative; an Independent Delivery Unit hosted by the African Development Bank, the French President François Hollande applauded the work of the Bank at the UNFCCC COP 22 Conference in Marrakech and announced that France will provide €2 billion over the next five years. France has already paid €6 million to support the Unit. Germany has also committed to providing €2 million. The European Union has also pledged its support for the initiative. In addition to this, the G7 countries had earlier pledged to provide US \$10 billion to the initiative. (AfDB, 2016)

However, there are civil society dissenting voices regarding the way the decisions are being taken to implement the initiative, for example, according to the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance, at a Board Meeting convened in Conakry on 4 March 2017, we understand the European Union and France have publicly “announced the preparation of 19 new renewable energy projects, with a total potential investment of €4.8 billion” (EU press release 4 March 2017) – when they are actually claiming to provide a mere 1/16th or €0.3 billion of this amount, not all of which is for “new projects” or even for “renewable energy”, and with no clarity whether any of these are “additional” efforts (PACJA, 2017)

2.3 Institutions, initiatives and agencies affiliated to the African Union

2.3.1 African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN)

The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) was established in December 1985, following a conference of African ministers of environment held in Cairo, Egypt. Its mandate is to provide advocacy for environmental protection in Africa; to ensure that basic human needs are met adequately and in a sustainable manner; to ensure that social and economic development is realized at all levels; and to ensure that agricultural activities and practices meet the food security needs of the region. (UN Environment)

Institutional arrangements

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In 1997, AMCEN by adopting its first-ever constitution, formalized its existence as the permanent African Ministerial authority on the environment and sustainable development. The Conference is the highest policy-making organ of AMCEN. It has a Bureau consisting of a President and four vice-Presidents (one representing each sub-region). The President of AMCEN presides over the sessions of AMCEN, meetings of the Bureau and conducts the affairs of AMCEN between its ordinary sessions. The Bureau is responsible for the implementation of decisions of the Conference as well as the relations between AMCEN and member states and observers between sessions. UNEP through its Regional Office for Africa (ROA) has served as the Secretariat of AMCEN since its inception. The Secretariat works with the President of AMCEN and its Bureau in conducting the affairs of the Conference. AMCEN created a Trust Fund in 1991 to ensure a sustainable financial base aimed at rendering the Conference more effective and to assist it in implementation of its activities.

AMCEN's activities include, among others:

- Providing continent-wide leadership by promoting awareness and consensus on global and regional environmental issues;
- Developing common positions to guide African representatives in negotiations for legally binding international environmental agreements;
- Promoting African participation in international dialogue on global issues of importance to Africa;
- Reviewing and monitoring environmental programmes at the regional, sub-regional and national levels;
- Providing regional strategic and policy guidance to promote sound environmental management for sustainable development
- Promoting the ratification by African countries of multilateral environmental agreements relevant to the region;
- Building African capacity in the field of environmental management.

2.3.1.1 Climate and Energy related main decisions undertaken by AMCEN

Africa's climate roadmap: from Johannesburg through Africa to Copenhagen

During the twelfth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN-12) that took place from 7-12 June 2008, in Johannesburg, South Africa, the proceedings highlighted the urgency for Africa to articulate a common, coherent position during the ongoing international climate change negotiations for a regime beyond 2012.

These are some of the decisions regarding climate change that were adopted during the conference:

- Africa must speak with one voice in advancing the continent's interests in negotiations for the climate regime beyond 2012.

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- The Bali Action Plan and Bali Roadmap offered Africa the opportunity to build consensus on the complex issues of climate change and sustainable development, to the benefit of the continent;
- There should be an African high-level expert panel on climate change, to include senior officials, and African focal points for the UNFCCC, working in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the AUC and mandated to develop a draft common position, including a plan of action for building consensus in the region and supporting a focused and coordinated approach to the climate change negotiations;
- There is a need to establish a work program with milestones for the development of the common position, with the President of AMCEN mandated to steer the African Roadmap process;
- The joint annual meeting of the AU Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance and the UN Economic Commission for Africa Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development decided to establish an Africa Climate Change Policy Center at UNECA;
- Adaptation in Africa must be given higher priority in order to balance it with mitigation on the international negotiating agenda. The future regime should emphasize assisting developing countries with adaptation technologies, finance and capacity building and need to up-scale the adaptation financing.
- A coherent financial architecture for climate change is important, and should be guided by agreed principles and with equitable governance with access to the international climate funds, the simplification of procedures, as well as the removal of conditions.
- There is a need to rectify the skewed distribution of CDM projects at the international level, and to rationalize financial and investment frameworks and mechanisms.
- The involvement of women and youth in climate strategies at all levels must be supported
- Africa should renew partnerships on an equitable basis with, inter alia, the Group of Eight, China, India, Japan, South America and the European Union, through concrete projects in Africa to deal with the global problem of climate change at the continental and sub-regional levels. (6th Special Sitting of African Ministerial Conference on Environment- (AMCEN) in Cairo Egypt, 2016)

1. AMCEN Johannesburg Declaration on Environment and Sustainable Development:

The AMCEN Johannesburg Declaration on the Environment for Sustainable Development contains 47 operational paragraphs setting out commitments to scale up national, sub-regional and regional programmes in the framework of the Environment Initiative of the NEPAD Action Plan.

2. AMCEN Decision on Climate Change:

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3.

The decision on climate change is divided into two parts. The first part concerns Africa's preparations for developing a common negotiating position on a comprehensive international climate change regime beyond 2012, and the second part aims to establish a comprehensive framework of African climate change programmes. The decision contains two annexes. The first is an indicative list of Africa's climate change decisions, and the second is an indicative conceptual outline of a comprehensive framework of African climate change programmes, which addresses adaptation, mitigation and supporting and enabling measures. (Africa Regional Coverage, 2008)

2.3.1.2 Main plans and activities regarding NDC, LEDS and related plans

- I. AMCEN ministers met in Cairo, Egypt during the 6th special session of AMCEN (16th-19th April, 2016) and among other things, deliberated on the 2015 Paris Agreement. Stressing Africa's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, in particular the adverse effects on ecosystems, food production, and social and economic development, Ministers agreed to support the agreement that provides parity between mitigation and adaptation – noting the increased burden for adaptation in developing countries. They indicated that the agreement needs to ensure that the mitigation ambition keeps global temperatures well below 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels, by the end of the century. The Cairo Declaration calls for a global goal for adaptation which takes into account adaptation needs and associated costs, including support for developing countries, while recognizing the need to up adaptation investments in developing nations. African countries are also showing solidarity and a determination to play a positive and responsible role in support of sustainable development, building resilience and poverty eradication.

II. Africa Adaptation Initiative

AMCEN, Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSC), African Group of Climate Change Negotiators (AGN) are the administrators of this initiative. The aim of AAI is to scale up adaptation action and approaches to address loss and damage in Africa.

The areas of focus are:

1. Enhancing climate information services,
2. Strengthening policies and institutions,
3. Supporting the implementation of concrete adaptation on the ground; and
4. Increasing the flow of finance and investments to support implementation of concrete adaptation programmes and projects.

The administrators provide normative and political guidance to Adaptation and Loss & Damage needs in Africa. There is also a separate Technical Support Unit to facilitate access technical support and funds to develop/implement the adaptation component of their INDCs and NAPAs.

- III. The 14th session of AMCEN, held from 10-14 September 2012 in Arusha Tanzania, adopted a decision on Africa's post Rio+20 strategy for sustainable development. The AMCEN decision was subsequently endorsed by the Executive Committee of

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the African Union (AU) at the January 2013 AU Summit. The flagship programmes identified are:

1. African Green Economy Partnership (AGEP)
2. Sustainable Land Management, Desertification, Biodiversity and Ecosystems-based Adaptation to Climate Change (LDBA)
3. Partnership for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Africa
4. African Programme on Sustainable Energy Development
5. Africa Integrated Environmental Assessment for Sustainable Development

Draft concept notes for the respective flagship programmes were therefore developed and subsequently reviewed and updated during the AMCEN meeting of experts that took place in April 2013 in Dar es salaam, Tanzania. The overall objective of the meeting of experts was to discuss and provide inputs for updating the concept notes of the respective regional flagship programmes covering background, objectives, expected outcomes, key actions and modalities of implementation. A draft regional flagship framework document for the regional flagship programmes was also developed.

The draft concept notes for the above five flagship regional programmes were presented, reviewed and later endorsed by the 5th special session of AMCEN that took place in Botswana in October 2013. The AMCEN Special session re-affirmed commitment to implement the Regional Flagship Programmes (RFPs) as one of the means of implementing the outcomes of Rio+20 in Africa. Towards achieving this AMCEN called for the establishment of a Steering Committee within the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency to guide the overall coherent development and implementation of the Regional flagship programmes. The Steering Committee is composed of representatives from the African Union Commission, UNECA, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, African Development Bank, AMCEN Bureau members and its secretariat.

The flagship on African Green Economy Partnership (AGEP) which aims at providing coordinated and consolidated capacity building and technology support to African countries to implement the Rio+20 outcomes on Green Economy has also collaborated with the ECA in the development of an Integrated Assessment Tools and Methodologies for Inclusive Green Economy in Africa. (AMCEN 2015)

2.3.1.3 Relevant sessions for CSO engagement in AMCEN

The 16th AMCEN ordinary session is scheduled to take place this year-2017- in Gabon. However, specific dates for this session have not yet been released.

2.3.2 African Development Bank (AfDB)

The overarching objective of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries (RMCs), thus contributing to poverty reduction. (AFDB, 2017). The bank administers several funds meant to steer sustainable development in Africa. Key among them being:

- **Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)**

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The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) is a multi-donor trust fund administered by the African Development Bank – anchored in a commitment of USD 95 million by the Governments of Denmark, the United States, the United Kingdom and Italy – to support small- and medium-scale Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) projects in Africa; equity investments to bridge the financing gap for small and medium-scale renewable energy generation projects and support to the public sector to improve the enabling environment for private investments in sustainable energy. SEFA was launched in 2012 and is hosted by the Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department of the AfDB.

SEFA supports sustainable private-sector led economic growth in African countries through the efficient utilization of presently untapped clean energy resources. The SEFA equity capital combined with a dedicated technical assistance envelope will be deployed by the SEFA co-sponsored Africa Renewable Energy Fund (AREF), a pan-African Private Equity Fund (PEF) solely focused on small/medium (5-50 MW) independent power projects from solar, wind, biomass, hydro as well as some geothermal and stranded gas technologies.

SEFA is also aligned with the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) to support preparatory, sector planning and capacity-building activities arising out the AfDB-hosted SE4All Africa Hub. This includes support to High-Impact Opportunities (HIO) for Green Mini-Grids, as an area of strong complementarity with the Bank's business in the grid-connected space.

The AfDB through SEFA has funded a USD1 million hydropower project in Kenya that is community owned. The project is meant to establish a 7.8MW hydropower project that is based on a standard run-of-the-river technology but where financial returns will also accrue to members of the Mutunguru community in Central Kenya.

On November 29th, 2016, SEFA also approved a USD870000 preparation grant for Tanzania's Rural Energy Agency for the structuring of the Renewable Energy Investment facility, which will provide affordable finance to the private sector clean energy projects providing energy access to rural communities in Tanzania.

Similarly, on December 13th 2016, SEFA approved a USD993000 to the Earth and Energy Company Limited, a Ugandan firm, to prepare the first ever biomass gasification project in the country, which is expected to add 20MW of base load power to the national grid. (AfDB 2017)

- **Climate Development Special fund (Clim-Dev Special fund)**

The Clim-Dev Special Fund (CDSF) is a multi-donor fund established by the African Development Bank under a tripartite partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). It's currently capitalized to € 33 million and is the investment arm of the Clim-Dev Africa programme. It is a demand-led fund that pools resources to finance investment activities on the ground across Africa for the generation and use of climate information for climate resilient development. Grants are provided to projects in line with the Clim-Dev Africa programme's goal, purpose and result areas and are implemented by national and regional organizations at all levels on the continent.

- **Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF)**

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The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) supports African countries in building their resilience to the negative impacts of climate change and transitioning to sustainable low-carbon growth. Established in 2014 as a bilateral thematic trust fund with an initial contribution of EUR 4.725 million from Germany, the ACCF is hosted and managed by the Environment and Climate Change Division of the African Development Bank (AfDB), and implemented in collaboration with other Bank departments.

The AfDB has undertaken a number of initiatives to support African countries to strengthen climate resilience and enable a transition to low-carbon, green growth. Its strategy for the period 2013 – 2022 emphasises the twin goals of inclusive growth and a transition towards green growth, while its Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2015 seeks to promote low carbon development and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The ACCF complements existing resources and trust funds and aims to scale-up mobilization of international climate finance dedicated to support African countries to transition towards climate-resilient, low carbon economies and green growth, including through readiness activities.

ACCF grant recipients may include: African governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research institutions, and regional institutions (jointly referred to as “external recipients”), as well as the AfDB. The eligibility of NGOs and research institutions depends on their credibility and track record in financial governance, among other criteria. Furthermore, such institutions must be based in Africa.

Since its inception, the ACCF has:

- Established the fund's secretariat and developed its operational guidelines as well as its monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used by the ACCF Secretariat to assess its progress against Fund's goals.
- Launched a first call for proposals and shortlisted 22 projects for appraisal (out of 362 proposals received).
- Appraised and approved eight projects for a total of USD3.3 million that will advance climate finance readiness across six African countries – Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Swaziland, Kenya and Tanzania (Zanzibar)– as well as two multi-national projects

In Kenya, ACCF will support ‘Advancing Kenya’s Green Growth Agenda’ costing USD 550,603, by assisting the Kenyan National Environment Trust Fund to develop project proposals in the forestry, green growth and agro-forestry sectors that will advance the country’s transition towards a green economy. It will further enhance the capacity of key stakeholders in project development and mobilising climate finance.

In Tanzania, ACCF will support ‘Enhancing national capacity for mainstreaming climate resilience costing USD 361,515. The project will support the Government of Zanzibar to strengthen national capacities on climate change and to integrate climate resilience into development planning in four critical sectors: agriculture, fisheries, infrastructure and tourism, at the national, local and municipal levels. Furthermore, it will develop project concept notes in order to mobilize additional climate finance to build the resilience of these sectors.

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ACCF will also support multinational projects. One of them is 'Enhancing access to climate information in Africa (USD 420,000)' This project will enable up-to-date information on climate change vulnerabilities, greenhouse gas emissions, and opportunities for climate change adaptation and mitigation to be produced for 25 African countries, tailored to the specific information needs of each country; further it will develop a global platform for sharing and updating the information in the profiles, and provide training for staff of economic and planning departments in African countries to understand and apply the data; -to equip African countries with strengthened data and capacity to strategically plan for long-term climate change interventions and to access international climate finance.

2.3.3 New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) was established in February 2010 as an outcome of the integration of NEPAD into AU structures and processes. The NEPAD Agency is the implementing agency of the African Union that advocates for NEPAD, facilitates and coordinates the development of NEPAD continent-wide programmes and projects, mobilizes resources and engages the global community, regional economic communities and member states in the implementation of these programmes and projects. The NEPAD Agency replaced the NEPAD Secretariat which had coordinated the implementation of NEPAD programmes and projects since 2001.

The NEPAD Agency's mandate is to:

- Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of continental and regional priority programmes and projects
- Mobilize resources and partners in support of the implementation of Africa's priority programmes and projects
- Conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes
- Advocate on the AU and NEPAD vision, mission and core principle/ values

The agency's investment programme's are focused in 4 sectors key among them being Natural Resources, Governance and Food security (which tackles Climate Change) and Regional Integration, Infrastructure and Trade (which tackles energy).

Main plans regarding NDCs and LEDSs

a) Climate Change

- Through the NEPAD Climate Change Fund, the NEPAD Agency aims to strengthen the resilience of African countries to climate change by building national, sub-regional and continental capacity. Established in 2014 by the NEPAD Agency with support from the Government of Germany, the Fund offers technical and financial assistance to AU Member States, Regional Economic Communities and institutions that meet the eligibility criteria and clearly defined targeted areas of support of the fund. The Fund also supports projects on knowledge and capacity development for better planning, coordination, and implementation of climate change activities. Target areas of the fund include, adaptation of agriculture to climate change, biodiversity; access and benefit

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sharing, development and implementation support to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and mainstreaming of climate change into the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs). The Fund is currently supporting the implementation of 22 approved projects in 18 countries (including Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) across Africa. The 18 projects relate to the target areas of the fund.

- Recognizing the impact of climate change on African agriculture, especially on women smallholder farmers and pastoralists, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) is implementing the Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture Support Programme (GCCASP) with support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The GCCASP aims to enable implementation of regional and country-level interventions to empower rural women and other vulnerable sections of communities to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change. The programme operates within the context of NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Environmental Action Plan and Rural Futures Programme, but with clear policy implications for other sectors and for the design and funding of climate programmes

b) Energy

The NEPAD Energy Programme implements the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative in Africa. Before the launch of the SE4ALL, the African Coordination Hub in July 2013 and the NEPAD Agency took the lead in implementing SE4All through the facilitation of expert meetings, jointly with UNDP, AUC, and AfDB. The meetings resulted in the production of three documents: (i) SE4ALL African Action Plan Guidelines; (ii) Africa's Strategy for Decentralized Energy Solutions and (iii) Africa Sustainable Charcoal. The documents were endorsed by the Council of Energy Ministers in Africa (CEMA) in 2013.

The NEPAD Agency with support from BizClim (EU Facility for ACP Countries) and UNDP developed the SE4ALL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus for The Gambia and Kenya in 2014. These are the first two countries not only in Africa but worldwide to develop and validate these two important documents required for funding of high priority energy projects and to set actions to achieve the country's targets of SE4ALL by 2030.

Through the Africa Hub, eleven countries are currently being supported to develop their Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. (NEPAD)

2.4 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

The UNECA was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (UN) in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions, ECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

It is made up of 54 member States, and plays a dual role as a regional arm of the UN and as a key component of the African institutional landscape.

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ECA also provides technical advisory services to African governments, intergovernmental organizations and institutions. In addition, it formulates and promotes development assistance programmes and acts as the executing agency for relevant operational projects.

ECA's work is focused on 7 thematic areas, with the one closely associated to climate change being Natural Resource Management.

One important aspect of ECA's work on natural resources is the conduct of policy-oriented research aiming to support the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for the proper management of natural resources in Africa. (UNECA, 2017)

2.4.1 African Climate Policy Centre

The African Climate Policy Centre is hosted at the UNECA, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It is a hub for demand-led knowledge generation on climate change in Africa. The ACPC is an integral part of the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) programme, which is a joint initiative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Commission (AUC), and the African Development Bank (AfDB). ClimDev-Africa has been mandated at regional meetings of African Heads of State and Government, as well as by Africa's Ministers of Finance, Ministers of Planning and Ministers of Environment.

The ACPC takes guidance from a number of on-going processes and activities. These include the African Union Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and climate change negotiators, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and related instruments, African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), African Development Forum, Global Climate Observation System (GCOS), High level Advisory Group on Climate Change financing (AGF), African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW) and partner's MoUs. (UNECA, 2017)

ACPC Activities

Although the ACPC roles are majorly policy-based, the centre offers support for the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) through technical back-stopping, research and communications in order to effectively participate in the UNFCCC negotiations.

ECA hosts the AGN every year for a workshop where representatives of governments assemble to agree on common positions in various negotiation tracks of the UNFCCC process. The negotiators in addition, via this platform, furnish their requirements for research and technical support to both ECA and other support partners.

During the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP) meetings held each years, ACPC and its ClimDev-Africa partners organize Africa Day (as a side event) and a Dinner Dialogue for policy makers and other stakeholders where climate change policy and development issues relating to the UNFCCC process are discussed.(UNECA,2017)

2.4.2 Relevant sessions for CSO engagement at UNECA

UNECA will be hosting the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development between the 17th and the 19th of May, 2017 at the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The basis of the meeting is to achieve growth in Africa through poverty eradication. In

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attendance will be various financing institutions affiliate to the AU (NEPAD, AfDB) Regional Economic communities, Development Partners, United Nations agencies and high level experts from government/agencies in charge of economic planning/finance, environment and social affairs and science and technology.

2.5 Current relations between partner networks

2.5.1 The East African Civil Society Organisations' Forum (EACSOF)

The East African Civil Society Organizations' Forum, (EACSOF) with offices in Arusha (Tanzania), was founded in 2007 as an autonomous umbrella body of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations, (CSOs), in East Africa. Since its founding, EACSOF has been working to strengthen the institutionalization of the relationship between East African CSOs and the Community, (EAC).

EACSOF works to build a critical mass of knowledgeable and empowered civil society in the East African region, in order to foster their confidence and capacity in articulating grassroots needs and interests in the East African Integration process. It also works to ensure that East African citizens and their organizations work together to play a more effective role in the integration process through building stronger citizen organizations that respond to citizens needs and hold duty bearers to account.

Hence, EACSOF draws its membership from Civil Society Organizations including Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, and Networks and Coalitions of such organisations situated within the East Africa Community Member States namely: Regional Organisations and Networks, National CSO Networks, Alliances and Coalitions, NGOs working at national and sub-national, FBOs and CBOs.

EACSOF structure comprise the General Assembly (the highest organ of the Forum and shall be composed of six delegates each from the five National Chapters), Governing Council (to oversee the secretariat work and appoint thematic and working committees to address specific issues in line with the objectives of the Forum), Secretariat, Country Chapters (that working with thematic clusters to take a lead in gathering sub-national and grassroots perspectives, which are consolidated at national level through a National CSO Conference) and Thematic Groups.

Also, one of EACSOF's work focus programmes is to ensure citizen centered policy development and implementation at national and regional levels in regards to democratic governance; peace and security; social and economic justice; agriculture, natural resources, environmental protection and climate change; and mainstreaming science and technology.

The Thematic Groups identify thematic key issues, gather evidence at country level and make proposals for addressing those issues. Such proposals are consolidated by EACSOF national Chapters and forwarded to EACSOF Secretariat, after which they are harmonized by EACSOF Secretariat team in order to feed into the different Forum(s) such as Annual EAC Secretary General's Forum as stipulated under the EAC Dialogue Mechanism (see above), thereby bringing citizen voices to bear upon integration processes. During previous Annual Secretary General's Fora, EACSOF has been able to raise agriculture, Nutrition and food security issues that are related to climate change (2015); UCSD as a member to EACSOF Uganda Chapter, has underscored the need to localise climate change policies as part of preparations for the forthcoming Secretary

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General's Forum in 2017 on the theme: '15 years of EAC: Towards a Borderless Community'.

2.5.2 International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE)

INFORSE is a worldwide network consisting of 140 Non-Governmental Organisations working in about 60 countries to promote sustainable energy and social development. The Network was established in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 to secure follow-up in the political decision at the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)*. INFORSE is actively engaged in international **awareness rising**. INFORSE follows and influences sustainable energy issues in international negotiations and is accredited to the *UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)* since 1998, and *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* since 2002.

The INFORSE network is supported by a Secretariat located in Denmark. The Secretariat is hosted by INFORSE-Europe/OVE. The Secretariat facilitates co-operation in the network and internationally for instance with the United Nations and the European Union. The network members in different countries are supported by National Focal Points and organised by Regional Coordinators working in their respective regions. INFORSE has more than 145 member organizations worldwide and works for implementation of sustainable energy solutions by exchange of information, awareness creation, formulation and implementation of strategies, and lobbying of international forums. The most active regions are Europe, Asia, and Africa.

INFORSE's Vision: A world where energy services that are necessary for a just and human centred development, are provided in a sustainable way using renewable energy.

INFORSE has a global Sustainable Energy Vision by 2050 with 100% Renewable Energy Supply. The Vision was prepared and presented at the Rio Conference in 2002.

Mission: a global network of independent non-governmental organisations working for sustainable energy solutions to reduce poverty and protect the environment.

INFORSE Aims are:

- To raise awareness and provide advocacy
- To build up capacity at local, national and international levels
- To work for institutional reform
- To support research and development

TaTEDO is the Regional Focal Point of INFORSE in the East Africa. It works closely with regional partners to coordinate INFORSE network activities in collaboration with focal points and members in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda and soon South Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi.

Active members, at national or regional levels are granted with opportunities of working together, prepare and implement projects in line with the vision, mission and objectives of the INFORSE network

Membership is open only to independent non-profit and non-governmental organisations

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supporting the INFORSE vision and mission.

Members have the right to vote at regional meetings and have a free subscription to the [INFORSE Newsletter 'Sustainable Energy News'](#).

Membership is free of charge and due to approval by the Regional Co-ordinator.

The East African region of INFORSE was involved 2014-2016 in a project for low carbon development strategies with proposals and policy briefs developed for Tanzania and Uganda, as well as regionally. (INFORSE-LCD)

2.5.3 East Africa Sustainability Watch Network

The East African Sustainability (SusWatch) Network is a loose network of NGOs from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania spearheaded by Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Network (SusWatch Kenya), and Tanzania Coalition for Sustainable Development (TCSD). EA SusWatch Regional Secretariat is hosted by UCSD in Kampala, Uganda.

The Vision of EA SusWatch is: A world where sustainable development principles drive social and economic development processes.

The Mission of EA SusWatch to catalyse and mobilize civil society in Eastern African to exert accountability from governments and international development institutions to achieve a socially and environmentally sustainable world.

The mandate of EA SusWatch is “monitoring and advocating for the effective implementation of national and regional obligations to International agreements and other arrangements for sustainable development in Eastern Africa”.

Recently, EA SusWatch Network implemented the LVEMP II Civil Society Watch Project (2012 – 2014) that sought to lobby and advocate for realization of results-based performance from the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP II) and implementation of the East African Climate Change Policy (EACCCP, April 2011). Below are some of EA SusWatch Network achievements:

- Contribution to the first International Sustainability Watch Report that focused on existing implementation barriers hindering the effective realization of Millennium Development Goals 1, 7 and 8 in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda
- EA SusWatch Network LVEMP II Project through its implementing network members has been able to increase awareness on the need for sustainable natural resource utilization and management amongst the targeted communities
- Successfully increased level of knowledge and adoption of sustainable land management (SLM) practices amongst the targeted communities
- Played its watchdog role effectively in all the three countries by meeting the targeted community groups and explaining the processes of LVEMP II CDD projects, giving advice to the community members

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- Improved information and knowledge sharing among network members across the three countries in the regions through print, electronic and social media as well as regional meetings.
- Supported establishment of three computer training centres in the three East African countries involved in the project. The Centres provide computer skills to communities
- Disseminated of the Lake Victoria climate change readiness brief no. 1 through strategic meetings has led to identification of key issues that need attention and action for policy implementation.
- Carried out a monitoring survey to assess the progress and level of implementation of the East African Community Climate Change Policy commitments in the Lake Victoria Basin with respect to water and sanitation was conducted. This gave rise to the Lake Victoria climate change readiness brief number 2.
- Prepared a popular version of the EACCP in Kiswahili and English has been produced and disseminated in 2012 and 2013.

EA SusWatch Network has a Strategic Plan (2014-2018). The strategic direction is guided by the its core business of which includes “(a) monitoring the implementation of national obligations to international agreements and other arrangements for sustainable development in eastern Africa; (b) building capacity to members NGOs/CSOs to undertake advocacy work; and c) building alliances and networks of CSOs on issues of sustainable development in eastern Africa”.

2.5.4 East African Energy Technology Development Network

The East African Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN) was formed in 1998. It consists of member organisations from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. According to the EAETDN board meeting held in Kampala in the year 2000, it was agreed to hold an AGM of the network in the year 2002. To prepare for the AGM, the Secretariat arranged to start with country AGMs. Country focal points were to organise country AGMs. Other focal point organisations in Tanzania include:

- Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute – Ukiliguru, Mwanza (MATIU).
- Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation and Appropriate Rural Technology (CAMARTEC), Arusha.
- Department of Energy, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Zanzibar.

The network is still operational in Uganda and Kenya through Practical Action but in Tanzania it requires funding to become fully operational.

2.5.5 Climate Action Network (CAN)

The CAN Network is a global network of over 1100 NGOs in more than 120 countries working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.

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CAN members work to achieve this goal through information exchange and the coordinated development of NGO strategy on interbational, regional and national climate issues. CAN has regional network hubs that coordinate these efforts around the world.

Presently, there isn't a joint collaboration of organizations in East Africa forming CAN- East Africa. However, there are national nodes in Uganda and Tanzania and Kenya is represented in the CAN-I by individual organizations- the East Africa Sustainability Watch Network(EA SusWatch) is categorised under CAN-I member organization in Kenya

I. CAN-Uganda

Climate Action Network – Uganda (CAN-U) was formed in 2009 as a country network of Climate Action Network International (CAN-I) for collaboration and networking among all the national relevant stakeholders to tackle the climate change issues. The Network existed as a Loose Network until 20th September 2013 when it got registered with the NGO Board under the Non-Governmental Registration Act Cap 113. The network of over 100 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is working to promote government and individual actions to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. The network final decisions are made by the General Assembly that is convened once every year.

In the past the network commissioned the Adaptation Finance Tracking Study to interrogate issues of climate change adaptation in Uganda. The results of the study are guiding government to adopt new reporting frameworks, systems and approaches that meet high standards of transparency and accountability in regard to climate finance including the increased flow of funds, particularly at the sub-national level. Other researches commissioned were based on the 6 NAPA priorities.

The network has also commissioned a number of national and regional (East Africa) capacity building initiatives to which media staff have been part to allow adequate reporting on the UNFCCC negotiations proceedings since 2011. This was also done through use of newsletters and other ICT instruments.

Since its inception CAN-U has been able to participate in the UNFCCC Conference of parties events like COP 16, COP 17, 18, 19, 20 & the recently concluded Paris meeting that ended on 11th December 2015 with a view to influencing national and global policies. For this, CAN-U has been key in leading the facilitation of CSO's position papers o the Ugandan national negotiators, organizing pre and post COP events in order to prepare and/or account to its constituents. CAN-U was the leader of the CSO delegation to CoP 17 in Durban in 2011 and participated in the popular "Caravan of Hope". Other engagements have been with the South Africa High Commissioner to Uganda on outcome of COP17 and petitions.

Cooperation was established with the Climate Change Department (CCD) under the ministry of water and Environment and the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC) and some complementary engagements executed including dialogue, interface with national delegations and post Cop feedback events. CAN-U is among the thematic technical working groups of the Climate Change Department (CCD) and led the formulation of the Climate Change Policy development task force for CSOs.

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Under the support of UKAID, CAN-U was able to implement the Climate change advocacy project which aimed to strengthen civil society organizations (CSOs) engagement in climate change advocacy in Uganda. It focused on organizational development of CAN-U, popular mobilization, media work, research, publications and, national and global advocacy.

II. CAN-Tanzania

CAN-Tanzania is a National Network formed and registered in November, 2011. The network was formed purposely for promoting and strengthening Tanzanian local Networks, CSO's, and CBO's through enhancing capacity in information sharing and managing community based projects based on mitigation, adaptation and coping strategies of climate change impacts.

The establishment of this network has been a vital stage for promoting a conscious society that can take proper measures towards climate change impacts especially in rural areas where the most vulnerable poor communities reside.

Currently, CAN-Tanzania has more than 110 members -CSOs working on climate related activities in different parts of the country. These members are working with more than 10 million people.

CAN-Tanzania bases its actions on scientific research, so that promoted activities and national strategies follow a comprehensive line in tackling climate change and reducing community vulnerability. Consequently, CAN Tanzania members coordinate and follow a common strategy to promote global, regional, national and individual actions to tackle different climate change areas so that future generations can continue to live in their country.

The network focuses on:

- Participating in and developing climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes
- Raising awareness programmes and advocacy work
- Fostering low-carbon development through collaborative work with the Tanzanian government
- Promoting energy efficiency
- Supporting agriculture to become more climate resilient
- REDD+ programmes (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)
- Programmes promoting sustainable use of water resources.

The most recent publication by the network is a policy brief on low carbon development pathways that could complement the PIPA project. (<http://www.cantz.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/LCD-Policy-Brief-March-20172.pdf>)

(CAN-Tanzania 2017)

2.5.6 Eastern African Farmers Federation (EAFF)

The Eastern African Farmers Federation was formed in 2001 and its chapter registered in member countries. Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF). EAFF represents 20 million farmers in eastern and central Africa, with members in Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia,

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Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The majority of EAFF's members are small-scale farmers.

As a way to address the climate change effects on its constituent farmer membership, EAFF has put together a number of technologies that are climate-smart. Training of Trainers is offered to secure farmers pick up as many of those technologies as possible. EAFF also conducts farmer exchange and learning visits.

EAFF has policy work as one of its main focus areas. The overall goal of this strategy is spelled out on the EAFF strategic Plan where EAFF aims to be a dynamic regional platform for advocacy for policy development, implementation and accountability. Specifically, EAFF seeks to engage effectively in the agriculture-related policy processes at the regional levels including the East

African Community, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and the African Union; serve as a voice for farmers from Eastern Africa, by effectively representing them in all relevant platforms and forums, and; to support EAFF member organizations to effectively engage in the agriculture-related policy processes at the national and sub-national levels, through a structured engagement with the governments at the national and sub-national levels.

In this regard, EAFF has been engaged in the UNFCCC COP meetings in order to bring farmers' voices to these spaces through information, advocacy and lobby work.

2.5.7 Association of Energy Professionals Eastern Africa(AEPEA)

The Association of Energy Professionals Eastern Africa (AEPEA) is the second local chapter of The Association of Energy Engineers (AEE), US. AEE is the world's leading professional body of certified energy professionals with over 17,000 members across the globe, and was founded in 1977 as a non-profit Professional Association with the mission to promote the scientific and educational interests of those engaged in the energy industry and to foster action for sustainable development.

The Association of Energy Professionals Eastern Africa (AEPEA) was granted chapter status by the AEE on 30th September 2014 and was duly registered as an Association in Kenya on 14th December 2014. It was later officially launched at the Strathmore Business School (SBS) in a ceremony presided over by Eng. Joseph Njoroge, the Principal Secretary Ministry of Energy & Petroleum and His Excellency the Deputy Ambassador of Germany to Kenya Mr. Michael Derus on 21st March 2016.

Currently, the association has over 150 members drawn from the Public and Private sectors, Academia and the Development sectors.

To sustain its operations in East African region, the AEE has (through its South African Chapter) been offering professional accreditation services in such areas as Certified Energy Manager (CEM) and Certified Measurement and Verification Professional (CMVP). In Kenya this is done in close collaboration with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. So far about one hundred and five energy engineers have been trained and accredited as CEMs. The Association has counted on the strong support of GIZ (through a 3 years PPP) and the Strathmore Energy Research Centre (SERC) from its inception.

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The offices of AEPEA are at the Strathmore University in the Strathmore Energy Research Centre Warehouse, and for the time being it shares a P.O. Box Number with the University. (AEPEA 2016)

The goals of the association are:

- Implementing and upholding the highest level of professional, ethical standards and practices in energy management through self-regulation
- Promoting training and capacity development of the professionals interested in careers in Energy Engineering and Management
- Spearheading research in the field of Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Energy Management
- Being a neutral, credible and reliable resource for the government, business and the general public on all matters relating to Energy Engineering and Management
- Facilitating exchange programs among local and international bodies involved in energy production, consumption and management
- Communicating effectively with the public in creating awareness of the importance of energy management
- Serve the whole of the East Africa region plus Ethiopia and South Sudan.

The association also has a division called the council of women in energy and environmental leadership, which is also a professional association for the women in the energy sector. To be a member of the council, one has to be registered as a member of the AEPEA.

Membership is organized in 5 categories i.e. Corporate, Ordinary, Associate, Graduate and student with different membership fees. Details on the membership process can be found at <http://www.aepea.co.ke/aepea/membership/membership-process>

The Strathmore Energy Research Centre that hosts the association is a leader in Green Energy technology. Having adopted the use of solar power at the Strathmore University, through the installation of a 600kw grid connected solar energy system. The financing of this project was supported by the French government who gave the university a soft loan at a rate of 4.1% p.a with a moratorium period of 12 months. (Strathmore University, 2014)

2.5.8 The Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA)

ACCRA has been working in Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique since 2009, supporting governments, civil society and the wider development community to integrate climate change adaptation and resilience into their policy and practice. The ACCRA alliance is made up of Oxfam GB (lead partner), ODI (lead researcher), Save the Children International, Care International and World Vision International. Oxfam is the ACCRA lead internationally and in Ethiopia.

The ACCRA team is composed of 4 country teams based in Ethiopia (Oxfam), Mozambique (Save the Children), Uganda (World Vision) and a Secretariat hosted by Oxfam in Uganda. Each

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team works with UK and national steering committees representing all ACCRA member organisations and government ministries in the 3 focus countries.

Currently ACCRA is operational in Mozambique, Ethiopia and Uganda and is funded by UK Department for International Development (DFID).

For over six years ACCRA has enhanced gender-responsive climate resilience by improving governance and planning processes through a multi-sector collaborative process that builds on:

- research, knowledge and learning;
- developing responsive and trusting relationships between government, civil society organisations and communities;
- context-specific and needs informed capacity development;
- alliance building and collaboration with networks to share its tools and insights for wider impact .

ACCRA seeks to improve the governance and planning processes of adaptation so that they enhance adaptive capacity; are gender responsive, participatory and people-centred, transparent and accountable.

In Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique, ACCRA has developed trusted relationships with decision makers and champions of people-centered climate resilience in national governments and civil society organizations. Its approach of working within, rather than outside of national systems has enabled ACCRA to bring about sustainable change at a bigger, system-wide scale that is owned by civil society and governments.

ACCRA's theory of change features four interrelated components:

- Research and learning
- Building vertical and horizontal connections for inclusive planning

National government and civil society organisations have become core partners of ACCRA through: Co-production of research and government planning policies such as Uganda's national climate change policy and M&E framework, Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy, Mozambique's Local Adaptation Plans; Exchange visits whereby ACCRA facilitated connections of hard to reach communities to their central governments for inclusive planning (conducted in 2011)

- Enhancing skills and knowledge for policy implementation and accountability
- Building alliances and collaborations: Throughout the years, ACCRA has pro-actively built and engaged with networks, sharing its learning and tools at international, regional and national events, and supporting champions of change whilst modelling leadership for long-term transformative change. For example, ACCRA supported government officials to attend and shape key platforms such as Community Based Adaptation conferences (CBA) COP21, SDGs and Sendai Framework.

The 11th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA11) to climate change will take place in Kampala, Uganda from 22-29 June 2017

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3.0 International Institutions involved in climate and energy in East Africa

3.1 UNFCCC

United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) or The Climate Convention is the main international agreement to reduce the global problem of man-made climate change. It was agreed in 1992 and entered into force in 1995 after ratification. It is, as the title says, a framework for regulation of greenhouse gas emissions and other drivers of man-made climate change. Directly it only require countries to report on their greenhouse gas emissions. More importantly it gives a framework for international cooperation to mitigate climate change and to adapt to the changes. This is done by describing fields of cooperation in the convention, by defining guiding principles, and by setting a framework for more binding agreements. The fields of cooperation include, among others, cooperation on technology transfer and financing of activities of climate change in developing countries.

A major principle in the convention is that countries cooperate on effective response to climate change “in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities”. With this principle countries with low emissions and low capability to address climate change, as the East African countries, are expected to act on climate change, but less than the countries with higher emissions and with higher capabilities, i.e. richer countries. In the UNFCCC, the countries expected to act was defined to be developed countries with a reference to an annex listing the developed countries. This was by many, in particular from developing countries, seen as a proof that all developing countries did not need to act. In recent years the sharp division between developing and developed countries have been softened, and it has been recognized that among developing countries the group of least developed countries have least capabilities to act and usually also have the least responsibilities for climate change as they often have very low emissions. In East Africa, Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda are registered as least developed countries.

Kyoto Protocol

The ratification of the UNFCCC in 1995 initiated the negotiations of a protocol to establish an international regime to reduce emissions. This lead in 1997 to the agreement of the Kyoto Protocol with greenhouse gas reduction requirements for industrialised countries from 2008. USA and Australia decided not to ratify it, and only because Russia after long considerations ratified in 2005, the protocol entered into force with reduction requirements for the period 2008-2012. The Kyoto Protocol has commitments for all industrialised countries, but they are obviously only respected by the countries that have ratified it.

The countries have agreed to a second commitments period 2013-2020 with requirements for industrialised countries, but the countries that have taken commitments does not cover a large share of global emissions, and they have not taken ambitious commitments. Thus the importance of this second commitment period is limited. No third commitment period is planned. In this way the key role of the Kyoto Protocol as a framework for emission reductions will end in 2020.

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The Kyoto Protocol has mechanisms for countries to pay other countries to reduce emissions instead of reducing own emissions. The most important is the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) where projects in developing countries can reduce emissions of a project activities below its baseline. The difference between the baseline and the lower realized emissions is then forming CDM credits that the countries can sell. Most CDM credits were generated by Chinese chemical factories that claimed very high baselines and thereby received many CDM-credits. Because of an excess of CDM credits and low demand, CDM credit prices have plummeted in the last 5 years. Today so-called “voluntary CDM” credits bought by people and companies that want to off-set their emissions have higher prices. They follow the stricter requirements of the “CDM Gold Standard”.

From Bali Action Plan to Paris

In 2007, at COP13 in Bali, the countries agreed a framework for a follow-up to the (then) upcoming first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. This was the Bali Road Map, according to which industrialised countries should reduce emissions (10-40% from 1990 to 2020 was mentioned in a box shown in the document) and developing countries should reduce emissions relative to their expected development (baseline). In this way a developing country could still increase emissions, it should just increase less than its baseline development.

The following negotiations failed at the COP15, in 2009 in Copenhagen, where it was not possible to make agreements based on the Bali Road Map. Instead was agreed a short Copenhagen Accord that most countries agreed to and that set some basic principles, including the ambition to reduce man-made global warming to 2°C and consider reductions to 1.5°C and the ambition of developed countries to fund climate actions in developing countries with US\$ 100 billion by 2020.

In the following years the negotiations continued and during 2010 – 14, where each COP added elements of a global regime to reduce man made climate change. Among decision were:

- A call to all countries to formulate low-carbon development paths (later rephrased to low emission development paths),
- The establishment of the Green Climate Fund that was replenished by voluntary contributions to US\$ 10 billion,
- The development of the technology mechanism for transfer and development of climate technologies, and
- The agreement of a bottom-up process where each country makes a contribution to climate change mitigation that it determines itself.

A process was started in 2014 to involve all countries to formulate their “Intended Nationally Determined Contributions” (INDCs) and most countries had done this prior to the COP21 in Paris, December 2015.

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3.1.1 Paris Agreement

At COP21 the countries managed during extended negotiation time on December 12, 2015 to agree on the “Paris Agreement” that sets the framework for international action on climate change, starting in 2020. They also decided on cooperation until 2020 and how to agree on a large number of details needed to operationalize the different parts of the Paris Agreement. A plan for negotiations of these details has been made during 2016, adopted at COP22 in Marrakech. Opposite to the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement was ratified with record speed by many countries and entered into force in November 2016.

In the following is an overview of key elements of the Paris Agreement

Overall Objectives

The objectives of the Paris Agreement are (from art. 2):

- *“Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C...”*
- *“Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development”*
- *“Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.”*

With the Paris Agreement the countries will aim to stop the global growth of greenhouse gas emissions (make emissions peak) as soon as possible and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter to achieve a balance between man-made emissions and removals of greenhouse gases by sinks in the second half of this century.(art. 4.1)

Differentiation

The differentiated responsibilities and different national circumstances is recognized throughout the Paris Agreement, and developed countries should continue to take the lead and set absolute emission reduction targets. Also the special circumstances of least developed countries is recognized. Opposite the Kyoto Protocol with the Paris Agreement also the developing countries should continue to enhance their mitigation efforts. There is no annex in the Paris Agreement defining which country is developed and which is developing.

(I) NDCs

Each country shall prepare and communicate nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for its climate mitigation. The INDCs of each country prepared prior to the Paris Agreement became the countries first NDCs with its ratification, unless it made a new one (which very few countries did). Countries can replace its NDC with a new one at any time, but each NDC has to be a progression over the previous (it has to be more ambitious). The countries shall develop NDCs every 5 year, following a global stock take to assess the collective progress in achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement (objectives mentioned above). The stock takes shall inform the

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countries in updating and enhancing their NDCs. The first stock take will be in 2023, to inform countries on NDCs for 2025-2030. (Art. 4.2, 4.3, 14).

At COP21 the countries noted with concern that emissions resulting from the (l) NDCs presented before COP21 “do not fall within least-cost 2 °C scenarios but rather lead to a projected level of 55 gigatonnes in 2030”. They also noted that much greater emission reduction efforts will be required to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2 °C and found that this would need reducing emissions to 40 gigatonnes (by 2030). They went on to decide to convene a facilitative dialogue in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of the countries Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal of the Agreement (limit global warming to 1.5 - 2°C) and to inform the preparation of NDCs. In this way the countries decided on a faster process for enhancing ambitions of the NDCs than the 2023 stock take included in the Paris Agreement. For the 2018-dialogue the countries asked the climate researchers in International Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways. (COP21, decision 1, par. 17-21) This report is presently being written.

Long-term Low Emission Strategies

The Paris Agreement includes that all countries should strive to formulate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of their NDCs (Art. 4.19). This is normally understood as a request for countries to formulate long-term strategies as a framework for their NDCs that each cover 5 years, or eventually 10 years. In addition, at COP21 the countries invited each other to communicate, by 2020 mid-century, long-term low emission development strategies (COP21, decision 1, par. 35). Some countries, such as France has already done this and the UNFCCC has a website for these strategies: http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

Adaptation

The Paris Agreement also deals with adaptation to climate change. It sets a in principle a global goal for adaptation, and includes that countries shall engage in adaptation planning, that countries should periodically do an adaptation communication, and that continuous international support shall be provided to developing countries for their adaptation (Art. 7)

Loss and Damage

The Paris Agreement introduces a contested issue: loss and damage caused by climate change. Countries should enhance action and support for this. A number of issues for cooperation is defined, including emergency preparedness, risk assessment and management, and risk insurance facilities. Specific support from the emitters of greenhouse gases to those suffering from loss and damage is not included. (Art. 8).

Climate Financing

The Paris Agreement recognizes the need for assistance for developing countries' climate actions and that developed countries should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance, and should go beyond previous efforts. The provision of resources should aim at a

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balance between adaptation and mitigation (Art. 9). The countries further decided at COP21 that the COP shall set a new financing goal from 2025 from a floor of US\$ 100 billion/year. (COP21, decision 1, par.

53). This assumes that developed countries will fulfill their funding promise of US\$ 100 billion in 2020 and will continue climate funding on this level until 2025.

The financial mechanism of the Paris Agreement is the same as that of the UNFCCC. This includes the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environmental Facility. It is important to note that these two funds together only provides US\$ 2-3 billion/year for climate issues, only 2-3% of the promised funding in 2020 of US\$ 100 billion. They can be very important though as trendsetters in climate funding.

The Paris Agreement introduces a mechanism (a framework) for cooperation between countries to fulfill their NDCs, where one country can transfer “mitigation outcome” to another country to fulfill the NDC of the other country. (Art.6). Modalities are still to be worked out, but Japan is already discussing with for instance Cambodia to make such agreements, which includes transfer of “mitigation outcome” from Cambodia to Japan and economic support from Japan to Cambodia.

Climate Technology Framework

The Paris Agreement establishes a technology framework for the existing climate technology mechanism with the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Center and Network, and activities such as development of national Technology Action Plans, plans that also have been made for East African countries. (Art. 10) The short-term effect is a strengthening of the existing climate technology activities under UNFCCC.

Capacity Building

The Paris Agreement reinforces cooperation on capacity building on dealing with climate change, an activity that is expected to be especially useful for the least developed countries.(Art. 11)

Facilitate Implementation and Promote Compliance

The Paris Agreements has a mechanism to facilitate implementation and promote compliance with the provisions of the agreement. The mechanism shall consist of an expert committee and shall function in a transparent and non-punitive way. Thus, it shall show non-compliance, but shall not punish countries that do not comply. Modalities of the mechanism are to be developed and agreed. (Art. 15)

3.1.2 Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The GCF was established as a financial mechanism to the UNFCCC. It was formally established in 2010, but it took until November 2015 until the first projects were approved. The preparation included replenishment of the GCF with US\$ 10 billion as voluntary contributions from countries.

The GCF is now regularly approving projects at board meetings four times a year. Most projects are quite large: Until the end of 2016 the GCF has approved 35 projects and thereby committed US\$ 1.5 billion, equal to US\$ 40 million per project. The majority of the projects (72% of

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projects, but more of portfolio) are categorized as international, mostly applied for by international organizations' such as UN organizations' and international financial institutions. 17% are national and 11% regional. Half the funding (47%) is grants, while 42% is loans and 10% equity. 15 of the 35 projects are targeting African countries. So far, three projects are targeting East Africa:

- KawiSafi Ventures Fund in East Africa, project by Acumen Fund Inc. (USA), GCF funding US \$25 million, covering: Rwanda, Kenya
- Universal Green Energy Access Programme, project by Deutsche Bank, GCF funding US\$ 80 million, covering: Kenya, Tanzania, Benin, Nigeria and others
- Building Resilient Communities, Wetlands Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda, project by UNDP, GCF funding US \$ 24,1 million

To get a GCF project approved it must be supported by the national designated authority (NDA) to the GCF, usually placed in a ministry and the project must be proposed by an organization accredited to manage GCF funding. Most countries have NDAs, but there are not many accredited organisations. In East Africa are;

- National Environment Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (MOFEC)
- Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda (MINIRENA)

In addition to these three, also regional and international institutions can manage projects in East Africa.

3.1.3 Global Environment Facility

GEF was formed in 1992 and is an intergovernmental fund for supporting developing countries and countries in transition to deal with global environmental problems. Among the global problems, Climate change is a major one. GEF is part of the financial mechanism to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. GEF supports in general only incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits. GEF projects must involve the public in project design and implementation.

GEFs funding comes from voluntary contributions from a number of countries. Funds are raised at four-year intervals at replenishment processes. In the current period 2014-2018, GEF raised a total budget of US\$ 4.4. Billion from 39 countries.

GEF is a partnership of 18 agencies of which the major one are UNDP, UNEP, and World Bank. Some of the agencies take part in the of GEF's programs and functions.

GEF is organized with:

- the GEF Trust Fund, which is the main GEF fund, which is replenished as described above.

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- the Special Climate Change Fund that supports adaptation and technology transfer in developing country partners to the UNFCCC
- the Least Developed Countries Fund that supports the preparation and implementation of the National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA) which countries develop, following decisions of the UNFCCC
- Others activities, including management of the Adaptation Fund of the UNFCCC

Funding via GEF Trust Fund is divided in a number of categories or "windows". The main types are:

- Full-sized Project with GEF financing of more than two million US dollars.
- Medium-sized Project with GEF financing of less than or equivalent to two million US dollars.
- Smaller projects: varies from country to country and includes small grants to CSOs, usually in the range of US\$ 5000 – 50,000.
- Enabling Activities: projects and preparation of plans, strategies and reports to fulfill commitments under a Convention, such as national reports to the UNFCCC.
- Programs: longer-term and strategic arrangements of interlinked projects that aim at achieve large-scale impacts on the global environment.

Within a country, the Operational Focal Point (OFP) coordinates all GEF-related activities. Most GEF grants for national activities, but there are also substantial regional and national projects.

GEF has supported some 160 national larger projects in the six East Africa's countries since its formation funding in 1992, as well as several regional and global projects involving the East African countries and many small grants.

The GEF Small Grants Program has supported 1170 projects in the six East African countries. It is managed by UNDP country offices in the region. Read more on <https://sgp.undp.org/>

Read more on GEF at <https://sgp.undp.org/>

3.1.4 Climate Technology Mechanisms

Cooperation on climate technologies is one of the objectives on the UNFCCC. During the negotiations within UNFCCC, a number of activities and institutions have been developed. This include development of national Technology Needs Assessments(TNA), and national Technology Action Plans (TAP), a permanent Technology Executive Committee (TEC) that advises UNFCCC, and a Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) that answers to requests of developing countries. Together this is the UNFCCC climate Technology Mechanism (TEM). The Paris Agreement includes the establishment of a "technology framework", which gives a legal basis for the TEM. In the following is an overview of the activities in the TEM

More than 80 TNAs has been developed since 2001 by different institutions, including UNEP with support from Global Environmental Fund (GEF). Some of them are already being updated and more a under development and update. For East Africa are TNAs for Burundi (2002),

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Ethiopia (2007), Kenya (first developed 2005, major update 2013), Rwanda (2013), and Uganda (2006) They are available from: <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna/reports.html>

The TAPs are an outcome of the TNA process. They are plans for uptake and diffusion of prioritised climate technologies in developing countries. More than 300 TAPs has been prepared since 2009 and more are under development. They are made together with specific proposals including funding needs. For East Africa there are two TAPs for Kenya (on adaptation and mitigation respectively), and one TAP for Rwanda. The TAPS are followed by more specific project proposals. TAPS as well as project proposals are available from <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna/reports.html>

The TEC was established in 2010 as "the policy arm" of the TEM. It is an advisory body to the UNFCCC and also has a role of policy coordination for the TEM. Its 20 expert members meets at least twice a year and TEC also organises climate technology events, often at the UNFCCC climate negotiations. It develops key messages on climate technology policies and papers on climate technology policy options. It has divided its focus in 6 areas:

- Adaptation technologies
- Climate technology financing
- Emerging and cross-cutting issues
- Innovation and technology research, development, and demonstration
- Mitigation technologies
- Technology need assessments

TEC is open for cooperation with civil society with CSO participation in the TEC meetings and with calls for inputs to its policy formulation process. TEC meetings are webcast so all can follow the meetings.

The TEC is not directly influencing national policies, but is setting a framework as advisor to UNFCCC and with its key messages and analysis on policy options.

More information on TECT and TEM is available at <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/>

The CTCN was established on 2012 as the "operational arm" of TEC with a centre in Copenhagen, a core-group of founding institutions, and a looser network of institutions that contribute on specific issues. It is hosted by UNEP and UNIDO. The main function is to reply to technology requests from developing countries. It has so far (status January 2017) worked on 104 requests. There have been 8 requests from East Africa: three from Ethiopia, two from Kenya, and three from Uganda. In each country i a nationally designated entity (NDE) that handles request from the country. All requests must go through the NDE.

Further CTCN collects climate technology information and organises events and webinars on climate technology issues. The webinars are open for the public and are afterwards available on the CTCN website

Read more on <https://www.ctc-n.org/>

The Paris Agreement, Article 10, recognises that the TEM shall serve that agreement. It also establishes a Technology Framework for the overall guidance of the TEM and to promote and facilitate climate technology development and transfer. It is further stated in this article that

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innovation shall be supported by the TEM and that support shall be provided to developing countries for implementation of the proposed climate technology development and transfer.

In the current climate negotiations, the details of the technology framework and other technology-related aspects of the Paris Agreement are being developed. Also an evaluation of the TEM is being planned.

3.2 World Bank

The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries and administers its funds through 5 agencies i.e. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), The International Development Association (IDA), The International Finance Corporation (IFC), The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.

The Bank approved \$9.3 billion for the region for 109 projects in the fiscal year 2016, including \$669 million in IBRD loans and \$8.7 billion in IDA commitments, of which \$200 million was from the IDA Scale-up Facility. Key focus areas included raising agricultural productivity, increasing access to affordable and reliable energy, building resilience to climate change, strengthening fragile and conflict-afflicted areas, and promoting good quality education.

Acknowledging that climate change will push over 100 million people into poverty by 2030, the World Bank has developed a climate change action plan to help countries implement their NDCs.

The main targets of the action plan by 2020 are:

- 30 GW of new renewable energy
- Mobilize \$25Billion in private financing for clean energy
- Quadruple funding for climate resilient transport
- Bring early warning systems for natural disasters for 100 million people
- Adaptive social protection for 50 million people
- Help countries build climate change into their policies and planning
- Step up advocacy and work with countries and companies to put a price on carbon pollution
- Integrate climate into urban planning through the “Global platform for sustainable cities”
- Develop climate smart agriculture plans for at least 40 countries
- Boost assistance for sustainable forests and fisheries management

Projects by the bank in the EA region

In Kenya, the Bank has recently finance a Climate smart agriculture project to increase productivity and build resilience to climate change risks in the targeted small holder farming ad pastoral communities, the project was approved in February 2017 and ends January 31st 2022. In Uganda, the bank has financed a clean cooking supply chain expansion project to the tune of USD 2.2 Million. The project was approved in March 2016 and ends June 30th, 2018. In Tanzania, the bank has financed a rural electricity expansion project worth USD225 Million to scale up access to electricity in rural areas and to scale up the supply of renewable energy in rural areas

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while strengthening sector institutional capacity. The project was approved in June 2016 and closes on July 31st 2022.

These are some of the projects among a host of projects that the World Bank has financed in the East Africa region on climate change adaptation and mitigation. (World Bank, 2017)

3.3 European Investment Bank

EIB is the largest multilateral bank. As its main activities are within Europe, it is not the largest funder for developing countries, but it is still an important funder for climate-related investments in Africa.

EIB has a climate priority and commits at least 25% of its lending to low-carbon and climate-resilient growth. Among environmental and climate projects are projects for safer drinking water, projects to help mitigate climate change and to adapt to its impact. EIB is also the world's largest issuer of Green Bonds. All EIB projects shall conform to the bank's corporate responsibility commitments.

EIB has funding for East Africa, primarily loans, within its program for sub-Saharan Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific. In 2016 EIB lent a total of EUR 765 million in this region and approved projects worth a further EUR 1.4 billion.

Among EIB priorities for the region are loans and equity for small and medium sized enterprises, and loans for energy sector infrastructure and other infrastructure such as water.

Since 2012 EIB has signed loans and other financing for € 660 million in the six East African countries with the largest involvement in Kenya with total financing of € 351 million. Only a smaller part of this is climate related and none of it is covering energy infrastructure. Each project is usually in the range of € 1 - 50 million, but there are also bigger projects. The majority of projects are in the range of € 10-40 million.

Read more on EIB and its individual projects at www.eib.org

3.4 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP was established in 1966, its Regional Bureau for Africa serves 46 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, through 45 country offices, the Regional Hub in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and additional offices in Senegal and Kenya. On the ground, UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and while protecting the planet. It supports countries to develop strong policies, skills, partnerships and institutions so that they can sustain their progress. In East Africa and other developing countries, UNDP has actively advocated for sustainable development and inclusive economic growth through various activities and programmes.

Activities

Some of the activities and programmes that UNDP has actively participated in supporting countries including Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania are:

- a) **Supporting Integrated Climate Strategies-** it has successfully supported Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to formulate Integrated Climate Change Strategies that will assist their national governments to develop and strengthen policies, institutions, capacities

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and knowledge for integrated green, low-emission, and climate resilient development. UNDP is, therefore, supporting countries on NAPs through a portfolio of initiatives in partnership with development partners.

The main areas of work are:

- Assisting countries to think through what it means to integrate climate into planning and budgeting and develop a plan of action that specifies what needs to be done and resources required.
- Providing in-country and virtual support on stocktaking of capacity gaps and needs as well as of ongoing adaptation plans and activities to identify entry points for NAP support. UNDP provides training on NAPs process for multi-stakeholder groups; economics of adaptation; and understanding climate information in the context of development planning.
- Assisting countries to integrate vulnerable sectors, thematic areas, sub-national approaches and legal issues into adaptation planning and budgeting by supporting sectoral and cross-sectoral stock-taking, assessments and application of appropriate tools and guidelines.

UNDP's support to the NAPs contributes to achieving outcome I of UNDP's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan. This outcome is stated as 'Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded' (UNDP, 2017)

- b) **Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme-** It is a global initiative to support national climate change mitigation efforts, low emission development strategies and enhanced measuring, reporting and verification systems. The initiative works in tandem with the UNDP Green, low emission, and Climate-Resilient Unit to support multilevel country efforts that intertwine climate change with development choices and actions involving multiple sectors, stakeholders, and ecosystems. Therefore, through this arrangements, UNDP is working with countries among them Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania to develop strong partnerships to deliver capacity building and support in this countries in the area of climate change.

- c) **Energy access**

At the global and regional level, UNDP engages in policy advocacy, knowledge codification and sharing, partnership building and active collaboration with multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative.

UNDP plans and activities regarding NDC and LEDS in East Africa

The Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme is one of UNDP's flagship programmes, spearheading country support for activities related to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (UNDP, 2017). The program has supported 38 countries across the world in transitioning to a low emission pathway in which Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania are among the participating countries. UNDP support to these countries has focused on the following four areas;

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- National Climate Plans: preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- Mitigation Strategies and Action: Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
- Transparency and Evidence Base: Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory Systems
- Public-Private Collaboration

Other UNDP plans/Support in regards to NDC and LEDS include;

- Sensitizing key stakeholders to climate change issues and facilitating consultations and additional support through UNDP's networks on the country-level
- Promoting integrated governance approaches and strengthening institutional capacities to support implementation of NDC and climate actions
- Making high-quality tools and training available to support the identification and design of climate actions in the context of national priorities and relevant planning processes.
- Providing targeted technical support to national teams for the implementation of project activities
- Assisting with the identification of innovative policy and financing options for low-emission development in order to facilitate partnerships between the public sector and private or public industry.
- Disseminating knowledge and lessons learned to raise awareness, engage stakeholders, and inform decision makers.

Tanzania

Climate and Energy Related Main Decisions, Targets and Activities

UNDP Tanzania Country Office (CO) launched its new Country Programme Document (CPD) 2016 -2021 on the 1st of July 2016. Through this programme, UNDP will support poor women and communities in 28 targeted districts that constitute highly degraded areas, aiming to reduce poverty through environmental conservation, employment creation and sustainable livelihoods. Support will include strengthening the capacity of relevant ministries and selected districts to formulate and implement environmental and natural resource management policies, strategies and regulations. UNDP will strengthen the capacities of communities and local government authorities (LGAs) in climate change adaptation, mitigation and governance, taking into account men and women's different vulnerabilities to climate change. Support will also be provided to the relevant ministries to implement key outputs of the National Adaptation Plans (for the mainland and Zanzibar) and National Climate Change Strategy. UNDP will continue strengthening the provision of accurate climate information and early warning systems for disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

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UNDP will help to ensure that poor communities have better access to clean energy by partnering with the private sector and assisting the Government in the promotion of renewable energy sources, improved energy standards, energy efficient technologies and clean energy practices. Downstream interventions for income generation and scaling up new energy-saving technologies will contribute to reducing the burden of women's unpaid care work and draw lessons from the previous programme cycle to inform planning and policymaking.

Main Plans and Activities Regarding NDC, LEDS and Related Plans

- Through strategic partnerships, UNDP supports the Governments of Tanzania and Zanzibar in mainstreaming climate change into national development plans and strengthening capacity for climate change governance. UNDP for instance supported the
- drawing up of the Tanzanian National Action Plan for energy and combating desertification.
- Through the UNREDD programme, UNDP in collaboration with UNEP and FAO is supporting integration of the national strategy for reducing emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) into the sectoral policies, programmes, and initiatives.
- Being a development partner, UNDP plans to support the government of Tanzania in building the national capacity to effectively integrate low emission approaches and strategies in the development plans through support to be provided in supporting setting up of greenhouse gases inventory; establishing framework for Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation (MRV), and piloting of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) projects in various sectors such as energy and transport.
- Given the increasing availability of global solutions for alternative energy production and addressing the current national energy crises in Tanzania, UNDP plans to strengthen support to national stakeholders such as the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) and
- the Rural Energy Agency (REA), particularly around strengthening policy coherence and technical capacity to provide the necessary leadership as well as implement sustainable solutions for energy production.
- National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) developed and launched to effectively guide stakeholders on both political and institutional frameworks and strategic areas of interventions for improved climate change governance.
- UNDP facilitated the Government of Tanzania Meteorological Agency to procure automatic weather stations that have enhanced the weather early warning system.

Kenya

Some of UNDP's activities addressing climate change mitigation, adaptation and reduction of GHG emissions

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1. UNDP has financed the training of rural women in arid and semi-arid lands in the production of energy efficient cook stoves, that reduces the amount of firewood used.
2. Increased coverage and strengthening management effectiveness for forests in western and north rift kenya; targeting Kakamega forest, north and south Nandi forests and the Cherangani Hills forests
3. Offering guidance for REDD+ at national and field levels, transparency in REDD+ and technical coordination strengthening

Uganda

1. Through the SWITCH Africa Green project(which also covers Kenya), UNDP supports the formulation of sound policy and regulatory frameworks,incentives structures and tax. With priority areas being agriculture, integrated waste management, energy efficiency amongst other priority areas
2. Strengthening the capacities for Disaster Risk Management and resilience building project that contributes to strengthening national disaster risk reduction institutions through improved sector coordination, with an aim to enhance the resilience of communities to disasters (Project period: 2013-2016)

3.5 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Environment Programme is an agency of United Nations and coordinates its environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. Its headquarters is in the Gigiri neighborhood of Nairobi, Kenya. The UNEP Africa Office represents UN Environment in Africa and coordinates its programme of work in the Region. The Office ensures that there is the effective and efficient delivery of interventions in response to regional, sub-regional and national needs. Africa Office works on UNEP's 7 priority areas: climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystems management, environmental Governance, Harmful Substances and Hazardous waste, resource efficiency and environment under review.

Activities

UNEP is currently working with national, regional and national partners through the UN-REDD Programme and the REDD-PAC project, to support a range of countries in their REDD+ planning and implementation. It is working with Uganda to produce maps that can be used as decision-making tools to support planning for REDD+ that delivers multiple benefits specific to country needs (UN environment, 2017). UNEP is also supporting the REDD+ process readiness in Kenya through offering technical and financial assistance (Jotoafrica, 2016). In Tanzania UNEP in collaboration with FAO and UNDP are actively involved in the preparation of REDD+ strategies. This is done through bringing technical teams together from around the world to help develop analyses and guidelines on measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) of carbon emissions (the REDD desk, 2017).

3.6 Main Donors with relevance for climate and energy in East Africa

3.6.1 Europe Aid

The European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) is responsible for designing European international cooperation and development policy and delivering aid throughout the world.

DG DEVCO is responsible for formulating European Union development policy and thematic policies in order to reduce poverty in the world, to ensure sustainable economic, social and environmental development and to promote democracy, the rule of law, good governance and the respect of human rights, through external aid.

EU support for the environment - including climate change, sustainable energy and water - represented 5.7 % (2.71 billion) of total funding for development managed by DG International Cooperation and Development (49.67 billion) in the period 2007-13.

The EU and its Member States are the biggest contributors of public climate finance to developing countries. Together they provide around a third of public funding available for action to tackle climate change and account for almost half of the pledges in the Green Climate Fund. In the period 2014-2020 at least 20% of the EU budget will be spent on climate-related action.

The EU funds the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), one of the world's largest climate initiatives. To scale up support for the poorest and most vulnerable, the EU has launched a new phase (GCCA+), with an expected commitment of around €350 million for 2014-2020. This will support least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island developing states (SIDS) in adapting to the impacts of climate change and integrating climate change resilience in their overall development planning and implementation.

More on the EU's climate actions can be found at http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3708_en.htm

3.6.2 USAID

USAID is the lead U.S. Government agency that works to end extreme global poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realize their potential.

The agency was spearheaded by President John F. Kennedy on November 3, 1961, who recognized the need to unite development into a single agency responsible for administering aid to foreign countries to promote social and economic development, and to foster a spirit of progress and innovation.

In 2013, USAID launched a new mission statement to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies. This work includes steps to diversify the streams of capital that finance development, improve the way progress is measured and invest in force multipliers like science, technology, innovation and partnership to accelerate impact (USAID, 2015).

Areas of focus

Based in Nairobi, USAID/East Africa (USAID/EA) provides assistance across borders, supporting innovative regional programs such as (USAID, 2017):

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- Boosting agricultural productivity through the *Feed the Future Initiative* by addressing the root causes of chronic hunger and poverty and spurring economic growth in a region with incredible resources and arable land
- Strengthening health systems through the *Global Health Initiative* so that countries can help their children survive, overcome the ancient threat of malaria, give mothers the support they need to give birth safely and turn the tide against the HIV/AIDS epidemic on the continent
- Supporting democracy, human rights, and good governance to help governments fight corruption, expand *Space for Civil Society*, help citizens choose their leadership and strengthen the trend toward democratization in Africa
- Increasing resilience to *Climate Shocks* by helping communities adapt to erratic rainfall and longer, harsher droughts—weather effects we know will hit Africa hardest
- Leading quick responses to *Humanitarian Crises* to save lives and help prevent instability and loss, critical in a region prone to destabilizing droughts and food emergencies

Climate and Energy activities in East Africa

USAID's climate strategy has three overarching objectives; Adaptation, Integration and Mitigation and three priority types of activity- Adaptation, Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes.

- **Adaptation:** helping countries and communities prepare for and adapt to climate change.

USAID is running a program known as Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research and Economic Development (PREPARED/USAID).

The programs are designed to mainstream climate-resilient development planning and program implementation into the East African Community (EAC) and its Partner States' development agendas. PREPARED and Suswatch Kenya partnered to conduct a project called '*Community Climate Change Adaptation Assessment*' which was carried out in selected hotspot communities across East Africa countries; Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

- **Integration:** factoring climate change knowledge and practice into all USAID programs
- **Mitigation:** helping countries slow or curb carbon emissions while spurring growth and development through, *Clean Energy* and *Sustainable Landscapes*

Plans and activities regarding NDCs and LEDSs in East Africa.

a. LEDSs

Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) is a flagship U.S. program that has forged partnerships with more than twenty developing countries-committed to and taking concrete actions to achieve low emission development plans that promote sustainable social and economic development while reducing long-term GHG emissions. The plan also

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provides a pathway to preparing for a global low emission future. In East Africa, Kenya is a partner country to the program (EC-LEDS Website, 2017)

Under EC-LEDS, USAID works with partner countries to develop tools and analyses to estimate GHG emissions, identify and pursue the best options for low emission growth and support the design and implementation of low emission development programs, plans, and policies by:

Providing targeted technical assistance based on a country's specific circumstances and priorities.

Examples include:

- Developing a robust and transparent national GHG inventory, a critical component to identifying low emission actions and policies
- Cultivating policies that lower GHG emissions while encouraging economic growth in sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture, and forestry
- Encouraging investment and financing in low emission technologies and sectors.

Building and sharing knowledge. The program is developing a shared global knowledge base for low emission planning and implementation. Through this program, the United States supports:

- I. The LEDS Global Partnership, which brings together more than 110 countries, institutions, and civil society organizations from around the world to share experiences and successes in low emission growth
- II. Knowledge exchanges that encourage stakeholders from developing countries to visit the United States to learn more about low emission development
- III. Toolkits that compile the resources and tools necessary to address specific technical issues relevant to multiple partner countries.

Climate Financing

Countries can curb emissions and pursue low emission growth and development in any sector—from energy to forests to industry to transportation. USAID provides funding for two main types of activities:

- a) *Clean Energy* programs help countries scale up clean energy growth by building an enabling environment that will attract sustained investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- b) *Sustainable Landscapes* programs support land-use practices that slow, stop or reverse loss of forests and other landscapes. This provides many co-benefits, including support for local livelihoods, watersheds and biodiversity.

This approach to low-emission development helps promote the principles on which the Paris Agreement is based, including those of wide participation, nationally determined targets and transparency

NDCs

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USAID is building on the enormous progress that its partner countries have made. Because implementation of current targets and more ambitious targets are required to meet the Paris Agreement goal of limiting a global temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius, the agency stands ready to help in both areas (USAID, 2017).

Activities

The agency offers assistance to partner countries to take action to meet the mitigation targets they set for themselves in 2015, and offer support for them to establish more ambitious targets in the future.

USAID is promoting transparency as a crucial element of climate action. Transparency is fundamental to the legitimacy of the climate change agreement. USAID support for tools, GHG inventories, local monitoring, reporting and verification systems and third-party data sources will promote accountability and ease the burden on countries seeking to meet international reporting requirements.

USAID will help partner countries translate long-term, national climate commitments into step-by-step action plans, policy reforms and actual GHG emission reductions. To this end, USAID is applying lessons learned over the past years to support climate action.

3.7 International NGOs

3.7.1 WWF

WWF is one of the world's largest conservation organizations started in 1961. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by:

- conserving the world's biological diversity
- ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable
- Promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

For 50 years, WWF in Africa has worked to provide innovative solutions to conserve species and their habitats and maintain key ecological services; inspiring and mobilizing a wide range of stakeholders from community members, park rangers, to political leaders. The head office for programmes in Africa is located in Nairobi, Kenya (WWF).

WWF vision is a world powered by clean, renewable energy, where communities and ecosystems are resilient in the face of climate challenges. WWF's Global Goal for Climate & Energy is to achieve a global shift toward a low carbon and climate resilient future.

WWF is promoting low carbon societies to cut dependence on dirty energy and fuels. From the local to the global, WWF works to promote a shift away from carbon-intensive activities by holding governments to account and encouraging ambitious policies that favor renewable energy

Climate and Energy Activities in East Africa.

There isn't a joint project in the EAC carried out by WWF but the individual nations have various projects that have been implemented and others are on-going

Kenya

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- *Renewable energy and climate change programme*

WWF-Kenya is currently implementing energy initiatives to address climate change, energy and footprint issues that directly and indirectly affect conservation efforts through the support of WWF Sweden and WWF Denmark from 2014-2016 and 2015-2018 respectively. The programme is implemented at the national level through the formation of national platforms to address Civil Society capacity building, advocacy and campaigns on sustainable access to renewable energy.

It also implemented at the landscape/county level to respond to salient issues in the renewable energy and climate change sectors including in Kwale landscape where WWF supports sustainable energy for improved livelihoods and conservation and, Kajiado County where WWF has installed predator deterrent solar lighting (lion lights) and household lighting initiative to support innovative clean energy solution for resolving human-wildlife conflicts (WWF Kenya).

- *Fresh water resource management*

WWF works in the Lake Naivasha Basin and the Mara Basin. The Lake Naivasha basin hosts over fifty large-scale horticultural farms predominantly for export and over 30,000 smallholder farms predominantly for subsistence and local markets.

Uganda

National efforts have been led by WWF and contributed to COP 22 Position statement.

WWF is working on the project Africa Energy Transmission project which is a key project to engage in GCF.

WWF is an accredited entity to GCF. A number of offices are putting together concept note which will include Kenya, Uganda and DRC on energy access, clean lighting and cooking (WWF, 2017)

The WWF Uganda country office aims to:

- To achieve 100% renewables by 2050
- Access to modern energy services for all by 2030
- Resource use for energy generation not exceeding sustainability levels
- Developing infrastructure and promotion of efficient energy solutions
- Avoiding scenarios of fossil fuel dependency for Uganda

The Uganda Country office has:

- Supported the development of SE4All Action Agenda for Uganda
- Demonstrated a district-led approach for increasing access to clean and renewable energy technologies for off-grid rural communities (Champion District Initiative)
- Promotion of social-environmental tools that promote best practice standards for hydropower development in Uganda

Civil Society & Grassroots Community Engagement:

- 44,897 improved cook stoves and 8,147 solar PV home systems adopted by households in Kasese District since 2013 (Champion District Initiative)

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- Supported formation and capacity building of national and district level CSO coalitions on clean and renewable energy
- 430 hectares of forest cover restored under collaborative forest management

Partnerships with Private Sector:

- "Light Up a Village Initiative" in collaboration with Barclays Bank Uganda Ltd. RE technologies were distributed in a single village:
 - 195 improved cook stoves
 - 89 solar home PV systems
- Earth Hour Forest Initiative" in collaboration with Private sector, Government, and communities resulted in 459 hectares of forest cover restored
- Support to private sector to produce & disseminate clean energy technologies

Research & Scientific Analyses:

- Uganda Energy Report (100% renewable energy by 2050)
- Opportunities & Barriers to use of Renewable Energy Technologies in Uganda
- Assessment Study of Uganda's Natural Resources Sector
- Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for WWF UCO's Programme and Projects
- Assessment Study of Uganda's Natural Resources Sector
- National Standards for Forest Management

Oil for Sustainable Development:

- WWF is working with governments, private sector and CSOs to promote international best practices for oil & gas development in Uganda
- WWF UCO is advocating for the use of revenues from oil and gas to be invested in the development of renewable energy resources (Duli, 2017)

Tanzania

The organization is working to change the country's energy use and provide clean energy to those who don't have access. By 2050, all of the world's energy needs can be met from renewable sources.

Energy and Low Carbon Projects

- Energy Programme (with 15 CSOs in Tanzania)
- Earth Hours (Energy and Climate) Project
- SE4ALL Advocacy Project
- Climate Witness Programme
- East Usambara Forest, Tanzania

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3.7.2 Oxfam

Oxfam has been concerned about climate change for more than 25 years. In 1983, Oxfam produced Weather Alert, a briefing paper that recorded the human impacts of various climate anomalies affecting our programmes around the world.

In 1992, Oxfam discussed the special threat that climate change posed to people living in poverty, along with other environmental crises highlighted at the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Brazil. For the last ten years Oxfam has been increasing its work around climate change. So much of our work and expertise - for example, preparing for and responding to disasters, or helping farmers get better yields from their crops - is now inextricably linked with the changing climate.

Oxfam is helping people cope with severe weather events, as well as plan for the consequences of future climate change. Like everything we do, our climate change work focuses on three core areas:

Humanitarian: constantly responding to disasters such as the floods in Bangladesh. Climatic hazards like these are expected to increase in frequency over the coming years and decades. What's more, we're making sure these communities are better prepared for extreme weather events in the future too. That means things like raising homes up on stilts, or improving early warning systems for when disasters strike.

Development: helping communities adapt to climate change is a key part of our development work. In Thailand, rice farmers are innovating with on-farm water harvesting systems for irrigation and are diversifying their crops to protect their livelihoods against drought. And in Pakistan, we are supporting farmers to reclaim fields damaged by salt water and helping them get fresh water for their fields and for household use.

Campaigning: Demanding urgent and decisive action on climate change from world leaders - action that results in a global deal that is fair for all people, not just those with power and money. OXFAM demands global action to reduce emissions, enable vulnerable countries and communities to adapt to climate change - including an international climate fund, push for a global move towards low-carbon economies.

For example, in 2013, Oxfam's research project interviewed coffee farmers in the Rwenzori Mountains (Uganda) and found that they are aware that the climate is changing and becoming less predictable, and have used various adaptation strategies. But for Arabica coffee, which can only be grown at high altitudes in Uganda, climate change and rising temperatures are likely to further restrict the areas in which it can be grown. This report makes recommendations for adapting coffee production in Uganda to reduce the impact of climate change on the economy and to reduce the risks that smallholder farmers will fall further into poverty.

Oxfam is lead partner to the The Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) that has been working in Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique since 2009, supporting governments, civil society and the wider development community to integrate climate change adaptation and resilience into their policy and practice.

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The ACCRA alliance is made up of Oxfam GB, ODI, Save the Children International, Care International and World Vision International. Oxfam is the ACCRA lead internationally and in Ethiopia.

3.7.3 World Vision

World Vision International is a Christian relief, development, and advocacy organisation working to create lasting change in the lives of children, families, and communities living in poverty and injustice. World Vision works in nearly 100 nations, deploys nearly 25,000 staff, and globally raises over \$2 billion per annum from a variety of donors.

World Vision works with the world's most vulnerable people, serving all regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender through sustainable development, disaster relief, and public awareness and advocating for justice.

Under its natural environment and climate issues ministry, World Vision notes that climate change makes poverty worse, makes life harder and more dangerous for those who are poor, and adds to existing problems like food insecurity and risk of disaster. Fortunately, there are many easy and inexpensive activities that can be done to improve the environment. They provide a triple win by helping families become better able to provide for themselves today, securing resources for tomorrow and fighting climate change in the long run.

World Vision in Uganda is a part of the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance.

3.7.4 Care International

CARE International is a global confederation of 14 member organisations working together to end poverty.

In 2016, CARE worked in 94 countries around the world, implementing 962 poverty-fighting development and humanitarian aid projects, to reach more than 80 million people directly and 256 million people indirectly.

CARE's focus is on women and girls, as they believe that poverty cannot be overcome until all people have equal rights and opportunities.

One of the programme areas for CARE is food, nutrition security and climate change resilience and is focused on climate change adaptation and communities' co-benefits of mitigation through:

1. Providing support to CSOs (through the Gender and Climate Working group) through providing capacity support and finance to influence policy at national level and track the Adaptation fund
2. Developing a best practices checklist that can be used by those developing proposals for climate change funding
3. Developing a curriculum to provide people with mechanisms on tracking good adaptation practices
4. Organizing the Africa Adaptation Learning forum which brings together Development partners (e.g. DFID, USAID and ECOWAS), policy makers and researchers with the purpose of developing a hub for Africa. The first forum was held in Senegal in March 2017 and the next one is to be held for East and Southern African countries at the end of May (2017)

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3.7.5 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

IUCN engages the climate change issue from multiple perspectives, from assessing the risks that climate change poses to advancing practical nature-based solutions centred on better conservation, management and restoration of natural ecosystems.

Hence, climate change is a cross-cutting theme that extends across multiple IUCN global and regional programmes and IUCN commissions. The different elements of IUCN's climate change work include: Forests and climate change, Oceans, marine ecosystems and climate change, Species and climate change, World Heritage and climate change, Social policy and climate change, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Water and climate change, Protected Areas and climate change, Gender and climate change, Law and climate change.

Through global policy instruments that include the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and projects at national and landscape levels, IUCN works with diverse stakeholders and engages vulnerable communities to realise the full potential of REDD+ for forests, people and climate change mitigation. For example, With support of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and of Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), IUCN is engaged with partners in a number of countries – including Cameroon, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru and Uganda – to pilot and upscale frameworks and mechanisms that support and deliver rights-based and pro-poor outcomes.

For the IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa, the Climate Change Programme provides the knowledge, tools and support required to reduce people's vulnerability to climate change and enhance their capacity to adapt to its impacts.

CONCLUSION

With climate change taking centre stage as one of the key elements posing a challenge to the development of developing and least developed countries, various institutions have integrated it in their programmes through either implementation of climate change adaptation or mitigation projects- with a focus on poverty alleviation- or financing of these projects, as evidenced by this baseline study report. In East Africa, institutions such as the East Africa Community (EAC) and the AU have- through their various institution or agencies (for the latter)- carried out projects and developed policies such as the East Africa Community Climate Change Policy (EACCCP) to guide climate change interventions in the East Africa Community partner states. However, it is evident that the lack of implementation of some of these policies and strategies has posed a challenge in adequately addressing the climate change situation in the EA region. It is therefore important that non-state actors such as the Civil Society, the private sector, the academia and the media get involved in pushing for the implementation of regional, national and international legislations / agreements if proper actions are to be taken regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation. In as much as various regional and international institutions such as the UNFCCC and the Africa Development Bank provide climate financing; organizations with the capability of accessing these funds lack the “know-how” of how to acquire these funds. Thus, it is necessary that these institutions are capacity built on how to go about accessing funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund and the AU’s Climate Development Special Fund and Africa Climate Change Fund, among other climate funds. These capacity building sessions could tackle issues such as accreditation to the GCF and concept/ proposal development and identification of viable projects geared towards climate change mitigation, and for the purpose of this project, projects with the capability of effective reduction of Green House Gas emissions. From the national baseline studies conducted in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, it was also evident that majority of non- state actors are unaware of their countries Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and even the NDC adjustment processes and the Low Emission Development Strategies processes. It is therefore important that they be capacity built on the two, in order to effectively drive the objective of the PIPA project, as pertains having CSOs viewpoints integrated in the development on more ambitious NDCs as enshrined within the Paris Agreement. It cannot go without saying that for effective advocacy to be achieved there should be collaboration among CSOs dealing with the climate change agenda. As evidenced by this report, there are several networks and coalitions existing within the East Africa region that are collaboratively working on climate change inclined projects and pushing for the implementation of policies and strategies in the region. Coalitions such as EACSO have the privy of attending sessions organized by the EAC as the CSO representative in the region. It is therefore important for PIPA project partners to form

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partnerships or get memberships into some of these existing coalitions in order to present their cause in one accord with like-minded organizations. This report therefore forms the basis for the foundation of the PIPA project and its activities and guides the implementing partners on the various channels through which they can engage with the regional and international institutions with a focus on poverty alleviation and the promotion of Low Emission Development Strategies. It is envisaged that the dates of key events identified within this report, will also guide the participation of the PIPA project's coalition partners in key decision making fora.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I: RELEVANT MEETINGS AND DATES

INSTITUTION	MEETING	DATE
East African Community	Climate Change Round tables	From June-July 2017
East African Community	EAC Dialogue framework	
AMCEN	16th AMCEN ordinary session (To be held in Gabon)	11th - 16th of June, 2017
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	17th-19th May, 2017
ACCRA	11th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBAII) to climate change	22nd-29th June 2017
UNFCCC	United Nations Climate Change Conference	8-18th May 2017
UNFCCC	COP 23	6-17th November, 2017
Care International	Adaptation learning forum	End of May 2017

ANNEX 2: KEY INFORMANTS

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