

PROMOTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
PARIS AGREEMENT IN EAST AFRICA

-PIPA PROJECT-

WITH A FOCUS ON PRO-POOR LOW EMISSIONS
DEVELOPMENT

REGIONAL BASELINE
STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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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This report was compiled by:

SusWatch Kenya
www.suswatchkenya.org
P.O.Box 1207-00100 Nairobi
Tel: (+254) 020 2584757

Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development - *Rio and Beyond*
P.O.Box 27551 Kampala (Uganda)
Tel:+256 414 269461
Email: ugandacoalition@infocom.co.ug
Website: ugandacoalition.or.ug

TaTEDO
P. O. Box 32794
Dar es Salaam
Tel: +255 22 2700438
Fax: +255 22 2774400
Email: energy@tatedo.org

International Network for Sustainable Energy-INFORSE
Klosterport 4E, I.sal
DK- 8000 Aarhus C
Denmark
Tel: +45-24260033
www.inforse.org

SustainableEnergy
Klosterport 4E, I.sal
DK-8000 Aarhus C
Tel: +4586760444
www.ve.dk

Contact person:

Velma Oseko
v.oseko@suswatchkenya.org
osekovelma@gmail.com

Richard Kimbowa
rkimbowa@ugandacoalition.or.ug

Estomih Sawe
sawe_en@yahoo.com

Gunnar Boye Olesen
ove@inforse.org

Maria Graversen
graversen@ve.dk

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

Baseline 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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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

NAME	INSTITUTION/ORG	CONTACT DETAILS
Mr. Jean Baptiste Havigumana	EAC	jhavigumana@eachq.org
Eng.Ladislaus Leonidas	EAC	kleonidas@eachq.org
Mr. Elsam Byempaka	EAC	eturyahabwe@eachq.org
Mr. Philip Oyoo	CARE International	poyoo@careclimatechange.org
Dr. Isaiah Owiunji	WWF-Uganda	
Prof. Wandiga	Institute of Climate Change (Nairobi University)	wandigas@uonbi.ac.ke