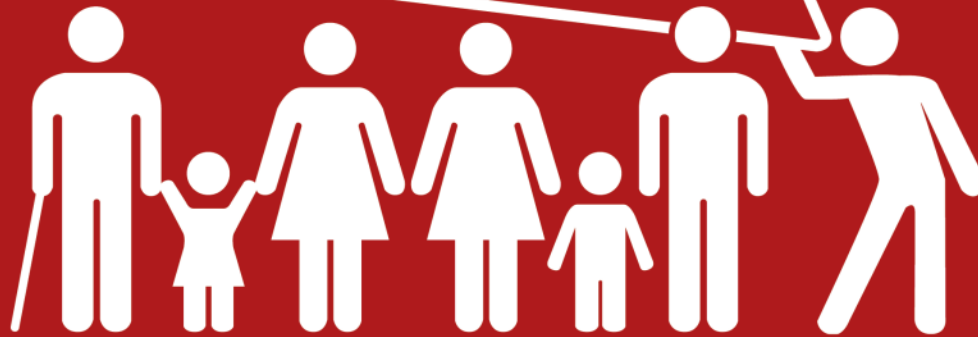


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Tue. 1 May, 2017, 16:45-18:15, Room Berlin, UNFCCC SB48, Bonn, Germany

PROGRAM

East Africa Panel:

- Raising the ambitions of NDCs, the case of Tanzania; What is needed? What can be done?
Jensen Shuma, TATEDO, Tanzania.
- Regional climate action in East Africa; What can and should regional cooperation do?
Nobert Nyandire, Suswatch, Kenya.
- East African civil society proposals for the Paris Agreement Work Plan (PAWP) to combine climate action with development and poverty reductions, Proposals from the PIPA project to SB48/APA negotiations. **Richard Kimbowa, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development.**
- Government perspectives on what the climate negotiations, including the PAWP, should prioritise and how they can support the Kenyan and East Africa development and poverty reduction.
Dr. Charles Mutai, Director, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya.
- Debate on priorities of the climate negotiations, including the PAWP, for East Africa.



Proceedings:
www.inforse.org/sb48.php3

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RAISING THE AMBITIONS OF NDCS

The Case of Tanzania, What is needed ? What can be done ?

Jensen Shuma,
TaTEDO, Tanzania



TANZANIA

- **Location:** Between 1° and 12° S and 30° and 41° E between three great lakes - Victoria (north), Tanganyika (west) and Nyasa (south west) in the Western Rift Valley and the Indian Ocean (east) in East Africa.
- **Altitude:** Between the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro 5,950 m. above sea level and the floor of Lake Tanganyika 358 m. below sea level.
- **Country Size:** Covers an area of about 945,087 sq. km.
- **Population:** Estimated at 50 million (with annual growth rate of about 2.1%). About 70% of the total population lives in rural areas.



Mt Kilimanjaro (5,950 m above sea level)



Lake Tanganyika-Gombe Shore
(358 m below sea level)

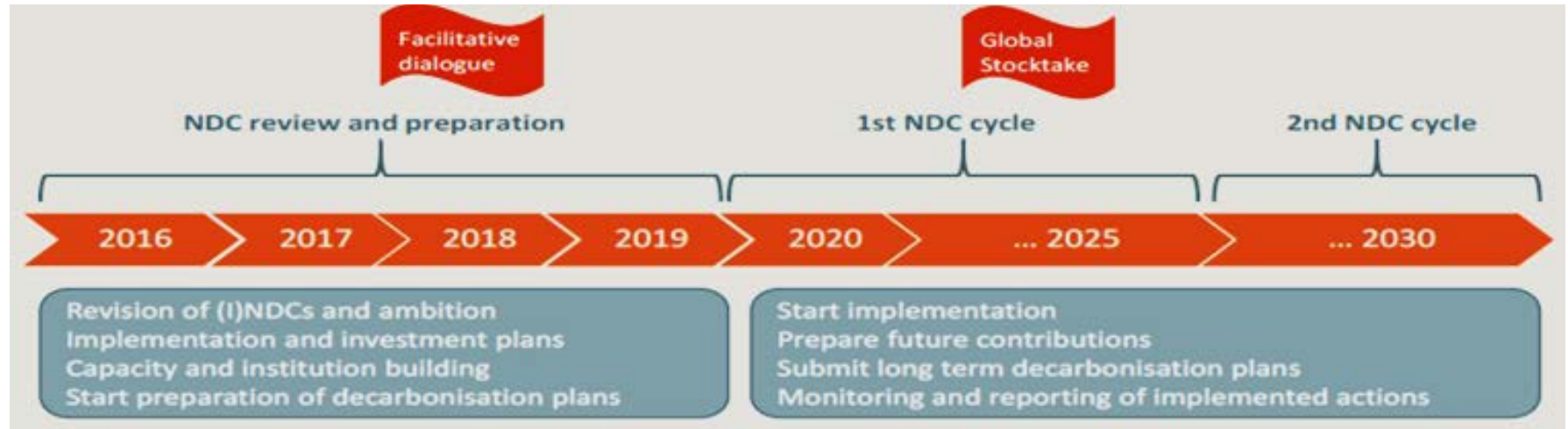


Country Status: Paris Agreement

- **Tanzania as a member of UNFCCC, adopted Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 12 December 2015**
- **The country submitted its INDC to the UNFCCC in Sept 2015,**
- **The country is continuing with process of reviewing its NDCs to increase level of ambition with focus to the**
 - **preparation of NDCs implementation plans,**
 - **the associated resource**
 - **investment plans,**
- **The PA was adopted by the Parliament of Tanzania in 11 April 2018**



Schematic Timeline for NDC Process and Activities



Note that

- **The NDCs implementation will start in 2020**
- **Tanzania like any other country will need to present their new NDCs in 2020 with increased targets and contributions to 2025/2030 and in 2025 for targets to 2035**
- **From 2020, the country is expected to prepare and present future contributions alongside long-term emission reduction plans (Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDs)).**
- **Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation actions will feed into the Global Stock takes to be undertaken in 2023 and 2028 to assess progress towards achieving the global climate goal.**

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Why raise ambition?

- **The current climate commitments and targets can only meet one third of the Paris Agreement goals and still will be 1°C raise in temperature.**
- **Therefore, if there is no ambition to increase current commitments and targets, the UNFCCC will not be able to achieve expected and targeted levels of carbon emission reduction.**



Global Vs National Requirements

- **to formulate and implement the Paris Agreement while increase its ambitions through NDCs at the same time meet both international, national and local requirements**
 - **International level requirements: contribute to the carbon emissions reduction by 2°C (or 1.5°C)**
 - **Country requirements: contribute and support to the national development priorities (big result now, national electricity grid extension, industrial development, agriculture (green revolution), rapid transport, etc.)**
 - **Local requirements: promote local low carbon solutions, improve livelihoods of people and contribute to the poverty reduction**

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What is needed?

NDCs as vehicles for the implementation of the Paris Agreement should be enhanced by

- **Review mitigation and adaptation related goals and targets in NDCs documents**
- **Review existing sectoral policies**
- **Expand scope and number sectors involved in the NDCs**
- **Accelerate pace of the NDC implementation and the Paris Agreement,**

All of them can be done but what required are resources and willingness from all parties

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What Can be Done?

- **Capacity and Institution Building:** to allow proper planning, implementation and monitoring of NDCs, LEDS and action plan with required ambition.
- **Ratification of the Paris Agreement** (This is important and the country delayed but has recently ratified the PA and this allows for putting in place appropriate climate plans to foster the implementation of PA).
- **Awareness raising:** There is limited understanding of the PA and INDCs. Therefore, there is a need for unpacking and raising awareness to enhance understanding of the PA in the country from the national to the local levels.
- **Effective Engagement of Stakeholders:** active participation of different stakeholders including different sectoral ministers, CSOs, academia, researchers and private sector is recognized as necessary for rising ambition and successful implementation of PA



What can be done

- **Financial Resources Mobilization:** both internal and external sources of funds are required for implementation of PA
- **Linkages to National Development Priorities:** synergy and alignment of the PA into national and sectoral development plans, programs and strategies is inefficient,
 - Poverty reduction
 - Sustainable development
 - Industrial development
 - Agriculture (Green revolution, etc)
- The PA should be integrated into plans and budgets at national and sub-national levels.
- Ministerial sectors should also identify synergies among their sectoral plans and budget to mainstream climate plans.

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Conclusion

- Climate change has already happened, is happening and will continue to happen, if we will continue with climate politics and working with papers,
- Effects of climate change observed now, is a results of damage caused in the past,
- What is needed is for different stakeholders to work together and increase ambitions of PA and enhance NDCs and move to the implementation
- To have ambition, we also need willingness by both developed and developing countries to fight climate change
- To raise ambitions of NDCs and PA in the country requires both local and unrestricted international supports

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For more information, please contact:

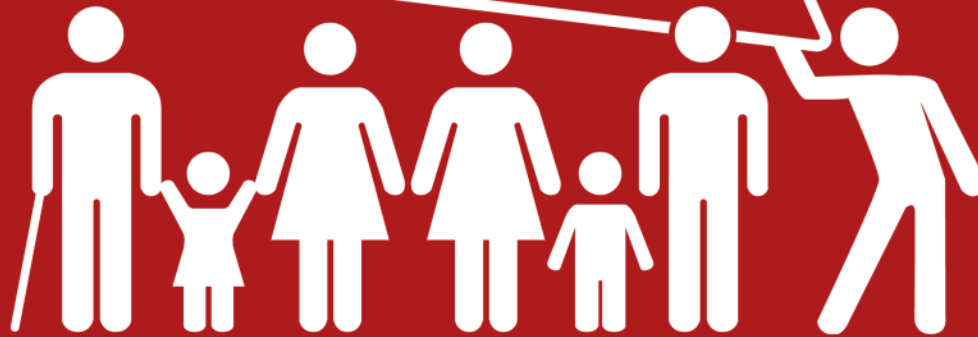
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Regional Climate Action in East Africa

What can and Should regional Cooperation do?

NOBERT NYANDIRE

**Sustainable Environmental Development
Watch
(SusWatch Kenya)**

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Regional Climate Action in East Africa What can and Should regional Cooperation do?

- 📌 The Sustainable Development and Socio-Economic transformation agendas of all the East African Community Partner States are presently anchored within their overarching perspective and medium-term Comprehensive **National Development Frameworks** – characterized by their respective National Visions, as well as their corresponding National Development Plans or Strategies (EAC, 2018).
- 📌 However, the region is susceptible to recurrent hazards such as droughts, floods, pests and diseases affecting agriculture and threatening millions of people with hunger and starvation. These hazards are not only as a result of climate change but a phenomenon in which human activities play an increasing role.



- Agriculture plays a major role in EAC; it is the mainstay of the economies of all the Partner States, on average, contributing 27 percent to GDP and employs over 70 percent of the rural population (EAC, 2018). But it is highly rain-fed dependent, which in turn influences productivity, market supply and growth of the agro-processing sub-sectors.
- The sector has so far been fairly resilient but has recently come under intense pressure from emerging trends such as globalization, population growth, and climate change.
- This sector, therefore, needs fundamental policy commitment and investments in order to make it contribute effectively to broad-based growth needed for poverty eradication and enhancement of regional food and nutrition security.
- Climate change related factors rank highly as major threats confronting the EAC region Therefore, the EAC needs to be part of the collective response to this global challenge through practical and strategic actions, including incorporating provisions of the Paris Agreement in its Climate Change framework (Policy, Strategy and Master Plan) and the EAC Climate Change Bill being proposed.

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- The EAC has developed 3 documents which are distinct but complementary, focus sing on improving regional cooperation on climate change through a variety of policy instruments, plans and strategies. These include;
 - **The Climate Change Policy** is a statement by the EAC secretariat expressing recognition of a climate change problem and stating its commitment to address it through specified actions with adaptation as a top priority. The focus is on integrated, harmonized, multi-sectoral framework for responding to climate change in the EAC region.
 - **The Climate Change Strategy** establishes a range of measures giving the direction and scope of implementation, defining all the necessary actions and resources needed to achieve its goal
 - **The Climate Change Master Plan** is a blueprint and comprehensive 20-year document that takes into a long-term view of the challenges, opportunities, and priority actions to combat climate change. It provides the overall picture and vision for the region insofar as climate change response is concerned, giving estimates of all the resources needed for the EAC to be climate-smart.



Aspects for the EAC Climate Change Framework (Policy, Strategy and Master Plan) Including the proposed EAC Climate Change Bill

- NDCs of East Africa stresses that **Adaptation in the agricultural sector** is a national priority, and put forward their strong commitment towards mainstreaming adaptation into Sectoral, National and Regional Development Planning processes. Similarly, the EAC Climate change Policy (2011) identifies Adaptation as the main priority of the region, while mitigation is secondary.
- The **Paris Agreement** creates a global goal on adaptation that had been absent from previous UNFCCC agreements, aiming to Enhance 'Adaptive Capacity, Strengthening Resilience and Reducing Vulnerability to climate change' (Art. 7.1). The Agreement determines that countries should put more emphasis on adaptation planning, and based on this planning, Parties should strengthen their cooperation, including through the transfer of funds (Art. 7). The adequacy of action and support will be reviewed as part of the global stock take.

But adaptation action should follow a country-driven, Gender Responsive, Participatory and Transparent approach that takes into account the interests of vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems.



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In this regard, The Revised EAC Climate Change Framework should Focus:

1. Incorporate the NDCs (and transparent tracking of progress), as part of the objectives under the EAC climate change framework, noting that overall, the initially communicated NDCs fall short of the required ambition. To that extent, the Paris Agreement is an important but an only first step towards an effective policy response, creating a framework which individual EAC Partner States will individually or jointly translate into concrete action.
2. Review the current Engagement Mechanisms and processes in order to institutionalize wider stakeholder involvement to include vulnerable groups, communities like pastoralists, fishers, urban poor people, mountain-based communities, farmers, women, youths, disabled persons among others



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3. Develop multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral **Coordination structures** and **Approaches** for climate change action for transboundary ecosystems at the regional level that provides a mechanism for the active participation and collaboration of various stakeholders and actors. The Lake Victoria Basin Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2018 – 2023) is a step in the right direction that can inform action for other transboundary resources which are the primary domain of the EAC institutions (as they are incoherently attended to by the Partner States) as provided for in Cap. 19 of the EAC Treaty on Environment and Natural Resources (Articles 111, 112 and 114).
4. As provided for in the Paris Agreement (Art.4.19), also embrace the call on all Parties including LDCs and SIDS to strive to formulate and communicate Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) to be submitted not later than 2020. This could take the shape of common low emission development pathway for the EAC as a region that builds on what individual countries have in place (for example the Green Growth Development Strategies for Kenya and Uganda, Climate Smart Agriculture Strategies etc.)



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5. Fully incorporate **Gender Equality and women's empowerment** in all regional Climate Change discourse and actions as per the Gender Action Plan from the Paris Agreement, taking into account existing gender-related aspects like Increasing knowledge and capacities of women & Men, Increasing integration of the gender considerations and Increasing climate-related financial resources that integrate gender priorities and reflect the needs of women and girls.

6. Take into account the **Means of implementation** in terms of provision of Finance, Technology and Capacity Building support, as foreseen by the Paris Agreement, and accordingly develop **Resource Mobilization Strategies**. For example, while the financial architecture of the Paris Agreement is evolving (still lack a concrete, time-bound commitment), projections suggest that roughly one-third of the USD 100bn commitment would originate from three sources; Bilateral public finance, Multilateral public finance, and Private finance (Act Alliance, 2018).



7. In addition to the Goal, Mission and Vision, develop a **set of operational principles**, which will guide duty bearers (implementers, planners, decision-makers, and negotiators) to execute their respective duties. These principles should also inform the proposed EAC Climate Change Bill. These principles should, therefore, reflect what East Africa ideally stands for, in spite of uncertain global discourses and shifting power relations. We suggest that these principles take their point of departure from the EAC Treaty (Art.7) as a foundation and should be all inclusive.
8. Set in a **mechanism to integrate the climate change actions** in all planned region-wide micro to mega investments, projects, and programmes, rather than the Policy being implemented on its own which has proved to be futile.

In other words, all interventions must be assessed against a climate sensitivity criteria (for example adaptation, resilience building etc.). This could be in the EAC's Low Emission Development Strategies once in place or based on those for the individual Partner States.



Thank You for Listening

Danke fürs Zuhören

Tak fordi du lyttede

Merci de votre attention

sunane ke lie dhanyavaad

Sunidinu bha'ekomā dhan'yavād

Asante Sana

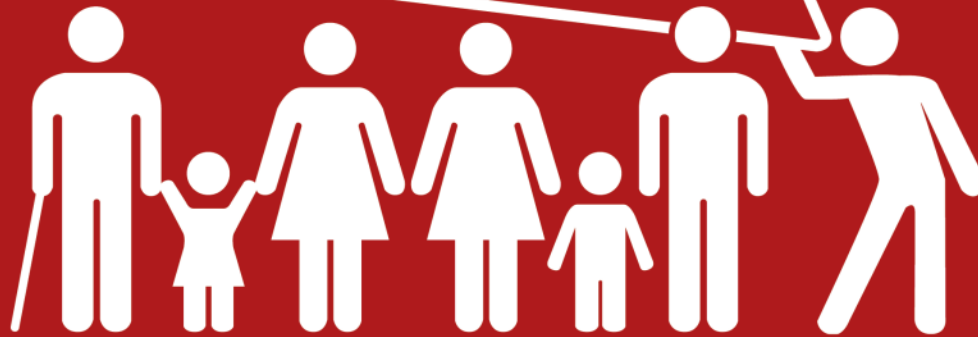


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Civil Society Proposals to the SB48 / APA negotiations to combine climate action with development and poverty reduction

Kimbowa Richard
Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development



- It is important in the development of the Paris Agreement Work Program the “rules” are set in order for the resulting NDCs and climate actions **to mitigate climate change, build climate resilience, enhance sustainable development, and reduce poverty** in developing countries.
- CSOs from the PIPA Project (**SusWatch Kenya, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development, TaTEDO in partnership with INFORSE and SustainableEnergy (Denmark)**) have several proposals in this regard:



NDC guidelines

These need to:

- Include poverty reduction as a key feature or context of the NDCs in the NDC guidelines (under APA agenda item 3a), as well as in the Transparency framework as non- GHG benefits
- Be made in the context of sustainable and low emission developments in reference to the Paris Agreement Art.2.1 and 4.1
- Involve CSOs / stakeholder consultations, and inclusion of local environmental aspects which is important in their development and implementation
- Communicate how each country integrates climate change actions in the national development priorities, given that NDCs are nationally owned – guidelines for information (under APA agenda item 3b & APA agenda item 5)

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Transparency

- **Accounting rules for NDCs should be regularly updated with latest scientific findings, incl. information from IPCC, allowing best available information on greenhouse gas effects and substances to be included - Under 3b & 3c**
- **Accounting rules for NDCs should specify inclusion of small-scale solutions.** Small-scale solutions are some of the most important climate solutions for poverty reduction (as improved cook stoves, solar light) - **under APA agenda 3b and 3c**



The Global Stocktake (GST)

- **Non-party stakeholders should be involved** in the **GST**, which should be **specified in the guidance for GST** (APA agenda item 6)
- There should be **clear guidance on the balanced flow of climate finance towards adaptation and mitigation actions** (SBI 47 Agenda item 15)
- **More awareness should be made and support provided, to increase the global south voices in the Talanoa Dialogue process ahead of the October 2018 deadline.**

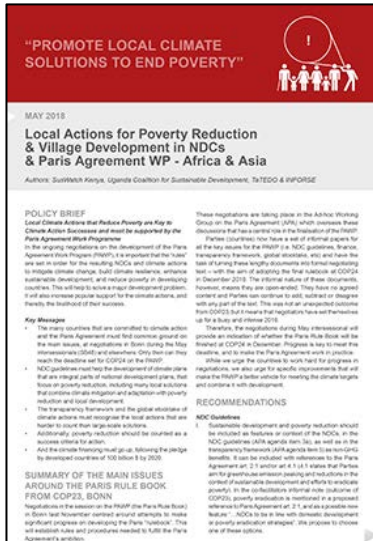


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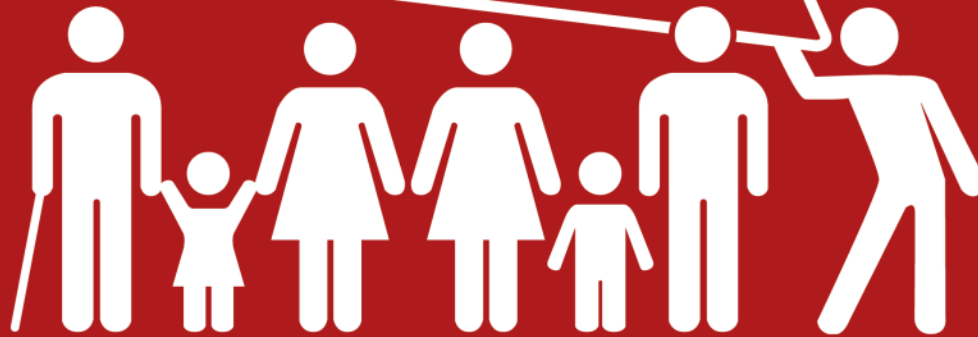
Policy Briefs & More information:

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